ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,584—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1896.
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	18th Jan.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	8th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	15th "
R.L. CARTHAGE	6280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
R.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	14th "
R. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4201	A. Symons	28th "
R.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
R.L. ORIENTAL	6281	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	25th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 990	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st Jan. 96.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 7, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other [illegible]ers, including non-Liners, FREE of [illegible]GE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
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CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th January, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 18th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on the 14th January, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,416 tons, on or about the 16th January, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Ruarch, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about the 21st January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

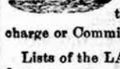
S. S. "LOODIANA 3,269 tons, about the 18th January, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 18th January, calling at Mombassa, Mozambique and Beira.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 13th January, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WANTED.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

WANTED, a SCHOOL MISTRESS, to take charge of a Railway School at Miraj. Salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Application, with Copies of Testimonials, should be made to the Undersigned, stating age and nationality.

G. W. LINDSLEY,
Acting Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 7th January, 1896.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

The following sales by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1896, will be held at the Office of and before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba, on the 7th February, 1896.
1. FERRY-FARM in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD-TOLLS in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. RIGHT of REMOVING EARTH, SAND, STONE and PEARL SHELLS, from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned,

V. H. SHIKHARE,
Huzur Deputy Collector, and Vice-President, District Local Fund Committee,
Alibag, 12th December, 1895.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per Schedule (Copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one Rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1896, will be received by the Undersigned, on the 18th January, 1896, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at his residence, on the Girgaum Back Road, Bhatwadi Lane, opposite Sir Manguldas' Bungalow.
Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.
The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the Undersigned at his Residence between 7-30 and 9 A.M., on week days.
The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXUMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.
Bombay, 19th December, 1895.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BEERS AND STOUT.
BASS'S BEER
BY FOSTER & STONE.
GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT
By FOSTER & BURKE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co.
By IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER AND CO.'S PILSENER BEER,
A genuine light malt liquor, the best "Light Beer" in the Market.
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.
MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!
AN EXCELLENT CHOICE FOR DAY AND EVENING WEAR.
BEST FRENCH MAKES.

MILITARY SIGNALLING
OR
RIFLE RANGE
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.
In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.
We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.
DESCRIPTION.
Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.
CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.
We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.
LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS.
ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! DOLLS! DOLLS!!
TRICYCLES. BOYS' CRICKET SETS.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF PERFUMERY.

Trufit's Euchrisma	Piver's Eau de Tonic	Atkinson's Scent, Assorted	Cuticurra Soap
Mrs Allen's Hair Restorer	French Assorted Scent in Boxes	Honey Water	Honey Soap
Rimmel's Hair Dye	Egg Julep Trufits	Lavender Water	Pears' Otto Rose Soap
Eau de Bolot	Rowland's Kalydor	Glycerine Pomade	Rowland's Macassar Oil
Fleur de Riz	Bay Rum	Piver's Eau de Oppoponax	Cosmetique
Royal Powder	Dr. Pierre's Dentifrice	Bloom of Roses	Smyth and Nephew Scent
Superfine Violet Powder	Floriline	Opalin Powder	Eau de Cologne
Pears' Soap	Poudre de Riz	Extract of Elder Flowers	Aqua Geneva
Carbolic Soap	Poudre de Java	Golden Hair Wash	Photocrome Pomade
Shaving Soap	Vinolia Soap	Eau de Figaro	Piver's Eau de Rose
Lime Juice and Glycerine	Terrebene Soap	Piver's Dentifrice	Lloyd's Euxis
Lubin's Scent, Assorted	Pears' Balls of sizes	Camphorated Chalk	Eau de Toilet
Vienna Scent	French Soap, Assorted	Camphorated Myrrh and Chalk	Velentine
Florida Water	Erilliantin	Rose Leaf Powder	
Rimmel's Pomade			

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS
SPECIALLY CHEAP ITEMS
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
WHITE DRESS BOWS, Newest Shapes,
Rs. 2-14 and 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE DRESS TIES, in all widths,
Rs. 5 Per Dozen.
WHITE KID GLOVES, Re. 1-4, 1-12 and Rs. 2-8.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fast Dye,
Re. 1 and 1-8 Per Pair.
BLACK THREAD SOCKS, Fronts embroidered with Coloured Silk,
Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-4 Per Pair.
BLACK SPUN SILK SOCKS,
Rs. 2-12 and 4-8. Pure Silk, Rs. 9 Per Pair.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
HORNBY ROAD.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1896.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.
THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.
Samples free by return of Post.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPENING THURSDAY!
WILLISON'S WORLD CIRCUS
AND
TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
WORLD'S DOMESTIC PETS
DIRECT FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Introducing for the First time in India a Cosmopolitan Congress of celebrities called from the Front Ranks of the Gymnastic, Acrobatic and Equestrian Professions.

A Magnificent Stud of
EQUIRATIONAL EQUINES,
CLEVER CUNNING CANINES,
MERRY MONKEYS,
EDUCATED GOATS,
AND
PERFORMING PIGEONS.
NEW AND NOVEL PROGRAMMES.
OPENING THURSDAY,
In our Mammoth Marquee, Brilliantly Lighted, Superbly Seated,
AND
LOCATED ON THE ESPLANADE.

POPULAR PRICES:—Boxes for 4 Persons, Rs. 16; Chairs Rs. 3; Carpet Seats, Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1; Natives only Annas 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half-price to Second Seats and Gallery.

Reserved Chairs and Boxes may be booked daily at C. Mitchell and Co.'s Cigar Store, Medows Street.

Managerial Advice—Book early.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
Opposite Main Entrance, Prince's Dock.
By kind permission of Capt. T. F. CREERY,
A CONCERT
Will be given in aid of the above Institute,
THIS EVENING, 14TH JANUARY, at 8-30 P.M., sharp,
By the S. S. "GANGES" Original Variety Troupe.
NO-INTERVAL.
PROGRAMME

Killaloe..........Character Song..F Harvey.
Best Friends of All..........G. Temple.
Tableau Vivants..........Character..........H. Saunders.
Anchored..........A. Beard.
Clog Dance..........F. Harvey
Across the Bridge..........J. King.
Tarra boom de ay..........A. Moors.
Fisherman and Child..........E. Brookes.
Sunshine Above..........L. C. Hill.
The Ganges' Breakdown Dancers..........
The Song that reached my Heart..........E. Rowe.
Ours is a 'Appy 'Ome..........C. Williams.
Life in the East End of London..........W. Winter.
The Old Soldier..........Henville.
Alabama Coon..........E. Brookes
Brighton..........F. Harvey.
Alice, where art thou..........J. King.
'Ave a glass along eh me..........A. Moors.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence 8-30.

ADMISSION.—Reserved Seat, Rs. 2; Unreserved, Re. 1; and Back Seat, As. 8.

Tickets can be had on Board the S. S. "GANGES" and from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

CLEARANCE SALE.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
AT THE GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
IMPERIAL GLASS AND PORCELAIN WORKS,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
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Further details hereafter.
D. MACDONALD, M.D.,
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H. C. BOCK.

Hamburg (Germany), 29th Nov., 1895.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year, from the 1st of April, 1896. For all particulars regarding the Tolls and the conditions under which Tenders should be made, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik. A new Toll at Nanashi, Taluka Dindori, has been included in the Schedule. Separate Tender for the Ferry at Leola, Taluka Igatpuri, should be made.

Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., official time, on the 28th February, 1896.

A. WINGATE,
Collector of Nasik.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

WE beg to remind those PERSONS to whom shares have been allotted that the allotment call of Rs. 100 per share should be paid into our office on or before the 16th January.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE,
BALUCHISTAN.
THE SIBI HORSE SHOW FOR 1896

WILL be held at SIBI, on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1896, and three following days. Prizes to the value of Rs. 2,420, will be distributed.

DIWAN GANPAT RAI, C.I.E.,
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi,
Honorary Secretary.

Dated Sibi, 12th January, 1896.

LORD REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS of the above FUND will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1896, at 5 P.M., for the purpose of dealing with the balance.

JOHN MARSHALL,
R. M. SAYANI,
N. G. CHANDAWARKER.
NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MAHOMED MEHDI THARIA TOPAN, has by an Indenture of Conveyance bearing date the 6th day of (January) instant, assigned transferred and conveyed to our client LADY JANBAI, widow of the late SIR THARIABHOY TOPAN, KNIGHT, all that the share of the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan, and all his right, title, interest, share, claim and demand in to and upon all the several lands tenements and hereditaments comprised in and devised by the Will and Codicils of his father the said late Sir Tharia Topan, Knight, and more particularly described in the 1st and 2nd parts of the Schedule A, with all their respective easements and appurtenances, as also all that the Moneys, Shares, Stocks and Securities more praticularly described in the Schedule B tetherto and all other the moneys which shall be recoverable by the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan under the said Will and Codicils and the full benefit and advantage thereof and the interest dividend and produce thereof and of every or any part thereof to have and to hold all and singular the premises and hereditaments unto our said client her heirs executors administrators and assigns subject to an Indenture of Mortgage of the 21st day of June, 1895, and made between the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan of the one part and one Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the other part and to the payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby. All persons are hereby informed that the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan has now no share interest or claim whatsoever in the properties and moneys of his said deceased father, and they are hereby further warned against dealing in any way with the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan in respect of the said properties or any of them or in respect of his right, title share and interest under the said Will and Codicils, and notwithstanding this notice should any person deal with the said Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan in any way in respect thereof as aforesaid he will do so at his own risk as to costs and consequences.—Dated this 9th Day of January, 1896.

DIKSHIT and DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for LADY JANBAI.

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"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

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The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M. 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order,—Chuckla, No. 6.

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1896.

With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 498, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Seamen's Institute, Concert, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Taif and Jupiter left the dock on Saturday.

A PARSEE LIEUTENANT.—Khan Bahadur Dinshaw D. Khambatta, Second Lieutenant in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Raja of Sintoo, accompanied by eighteen followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning, and is at present staying at Dongersey Lane.

A PARSEE BARRISTER IN KATHIAWAR.—The Political Agent of Kathiawar has granted permission to Mr. Jamsetjee Jiwanjee Gazdar, barrister-at-law, to practise in the courts of the Kathiawar Political Agency.

A BOHRA CIVIL SERVANT.—The Bombay Bohra Club will hold a reception and a dinner party in honour of Mr. Abdullabhoy, the first civilian amongst the Dawoodi Bohras, at the Club-room, Ripon Road, at 7-30 p.m., to-night.

MR. HENRY CONDER.—It is now stated that Mr. Henry Conder, General Trafic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who has proceeded on a year's leave, and was not expected to retrun to this country, will, on the expiration of his leave, return to Bombay and resume charge of his office.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—We have the pleasure to announce that the Managing Committee of this Institution have unanimously elected Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, son of the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, an honorary member of the Cercle.

THE DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT MEDICAL UNION LIBRARY.—The trustees of the Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Medical Union Library have received a donation of Rs. 1,000, invested in a 4 per cent. Municipal Bond, from Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., in commemoration of the memory of his late son, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit.

REPORTED THEFT OF SILVER BARS.—Mahomed Ismail, a Mahomedan, residing at Kazee Street, has reported to the police that during his absence at Mahim on the night of the 10th instant, someone entered his house and stole two bars of silver, weighing 135 tolas, and valued at Rs. 109, from a box, which was broken open.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—By mistake the winner of the second prize in the race for yachts, held on Saturday last, was given as Violet, whereas it was really won by Red Rose, which finished within her handicap allowance of the former. In the ships' boats race of the same day the Clive's cutter was not disqualified, and consequently wins the second prize, instead of Mabel, as stated in yesterday's issue.

AN ARAB MUSICIAN ROBBED.—Some time during the absence of Abadhee Sayla, an Arab musician, on Sunday night, his room on the first floor of a chawl in the 5th Lane, Kamatipoora, was entered, the lock on the door being opened by means of a duplicate key, and currency notes, cash and wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 225, were stolen from a box, which was forced open. The police on an inquiry recovered the whole of the wearing apparel in an adjacent gully, the notes and cash being stolen.

CONCERT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—We publish elsewhere the programme of a concert to be given, this evening, at the Seamen's Institute and in its aid, by the s.s. Ganges' Original Variety Troupe. The programme is tastefully arranged, there being a sprinkling of pretty songs. Every laudable undertaking in the interests of the hardy sons of the sea deserves every encouragement and support, and independently of this sentiment the entertainments at the Seamen's Institute are worthy of being patronised on the strength of their own intrinsic merit.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE AGAINST A PARSEE BARRISTER.—Bai Cooverbai, daughter of Framjee Eduljee Sonawalla, has filed a suit in the Parsee Matrimonial Court of Surat against her husband, Mr. Rustomjee Bajonjee Sonawalla, who is now practising as a barrister-at-law at Ahmedabad, to obtain a divorce on the ground of the husband's adultery, and a maintenance allowance of Rs. 200 a month during the time the respondent had deserted her. The petitioner states that she lived with her husband till the year 1892, when he sent her away to Bombay, and had since then been living on terms of improper intimacy with a young Parsee woman. The hearing of the suit before the Parsee Matrimonial Court of Surat has been fixed for the 19th instant.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.—The "Indian Spectator" remarks in its last issue:—"Those who know anything of the relations between the proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" and his 'hands' will not be surprised at the cordiality of that spontaneous little function with which Mr. Geary was greeted the other day on his return from England. Mr. and Mrs. Geary have always taken a personal interest in the well-being of their employes. And it is natural that the "Gazette" establishment should look upon them more as heads of a family than as mere employers. We are glad to hear of the veteran Editor returning to Bombay in thoroughly established health; and join him in hoping that the "Gazette" may be found prospering at the end of another century, as it has prospered during the last."

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-30 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—The Flora of Matheran and Mahableshwar, by the Hon. Mr. H. Birdwood; Ornithological Notes from Cocoawatte, Ceylon, by Mr. A. L. Butler; Sea Shells collected at Aden, by Captain E. R. Shopland, R. I. M.; the Butterflies of the North Canara District, by Messrs. J. Davidson, I.C.S., T. R. Bell and E. H. Aitken; Description of a New Indian Snake, by G. A. Boulenger; Indian Chrysididæ, by Vicomte Robert du Buysson. Miscellaneous Notes: (a) Bison in Kamptee, by Brig.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. S. Banks; (b) The Giant Orchis, by Mr. R. M. Dixon; (c) A Leporine monstrosity, by Mr. A. L. Butler; (d) Red Ants used as Smelling Salts, by Mr. A. L. Butler.

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Doorgadavie Road, touching the death of a Hindu victoria-driver, aged forty years, residing with his kept mistress in the room of a chawl at that locality. Deceased was addicted to drink, and was in the habit of taking opium and given to gambling. He was excommunicated from his caste for having taken his food with persons of other castes. On Friday evening the deceased, whose name was Jetha Anundji, was found lying unconscious in front of the house. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment for a day and was discharged the following day. Jetha then went home, when he was attacked with fever and convulsions, and died shortly afterwards. A verdict of death from excessive drinking was returned by the jury.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM ROAD.—Vishvanath Jugonath, a Government pensioner, residing at Girgaum Road, reported to the police, yesterday morning, that about 3 a.m. that day his wife was aroused from her sleep by someone treading on her foot, and she immediately awoke her husband, who got up and was walking to a window, when his foot accidentally knocked against a cash-box, which contained gold and silver ornaments, currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,180-12. Complainant lighted a lamp, and discovered that the cash box had been removed from a large wooden box, and the whole of its contents stolen. The box apparently appeared to have been opened with a duplicate key. Both the doors of the room, which had been bolted from inside before going to bed by the complainant's wife, were found open. There were no signs to indicate as to how an entrance was effected into the room.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th January, 1896, compared with the Statement of 4th January, 1896:—

	Jan. 4. Rs.	Jan. 11. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	52,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,54,290	65,55,950
Do. do. at Branches	28,26,439	25,02,618
Other Deposits	3,55,15,207	3,51,70,852
Post Bills	7,844	6,251
Credits, undrawn	26,63,472	20,94,831
Rs...	6,16,07,252	6,15,30,232
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	63,29,420	54,25,855
Other authorised Securities	42,09,708	42,09,708
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	55,62,058	56,07,411
Loans do. do. do.	51,43,908	65,42,228
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,58,27,126	1,73,47,701
Dead Stock	3,98,003	3,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	27,013	19,211
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	8,29,389	9,13,046
Cash	2,32,80,627	2,10,67,063
Rs...	6,16,07,252	6,15,30,232

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists' Stores, &c.

PERSONAL, VERY.

THE Agony Column of the *Standard* is in many respects the most interesting of that large and many-sided metropolitan paper. In course of time no doubt people in this country will begin to see the convenience of giving their hopes and aspirations, their raptures and their sorrows appropriate expression in the second column of their morning paper.

Here are a few specimens reproduced textually from the *Standard* of Christmas Morn:—

ARLVIS.—A merry Xmas and happy New Year to my Darling. Will she come to me on Friday, the third. Please write.

CHILD.—Every fond and loving greeting to my child, who always occupies my heart.

DARLING SWEETHEART.—I love you very much and think of you always. I send you my love and blessing, and wish you a very happy Xmas—my dear one.—Y. O. C.

Very reasonable and quite proper are these Christmas greetings; but there is nothing to show why they should not have been sent to Darling, and Child, and Sweetheart by the penny post instead of being presented at half-a-crown a line for all the world to read.

Far more poetic, and suggestive of mysterious reasons for keeping things dark, is an advertisement addressed to "My secret Idol and my Chosen Love":—

GOOD-BYE to thee, my secret Idol—Good-bye, my Chosen Love. Three, perhaps four, weary Sundays without even this glimpse of thee, whose image is for ever graven on my heart. 22nd Dec.

Anxious Aunts are not always discreet. Here is one who gives her niece away, name and all:—

HETTIE GRIFFITH.—Do come to uncle William's or write; address same place as last. Anxiety to Father, who has forgiven, is killing him. AUNT MARTHA.

Christmas brings special gastronomic anxieties to fond parents, which seek relief in bold advertisement:—

WELSH RABBIT.—Terribly anxious about you this Chris'mas, do hope you won't make yourself ill.—Best love from D. and I.

WINTER.—So frightfully sorry to hear you were ill, was very puzzled you had not written, and was so glad to get your kind letter. Write, send address, wish awfully to see you. Staying here for Xmas. Already in solicitor's hand.!

This last line is as puzzling to us as was the absence of a letter to him or her who confesses to the world that he or she is already "in the solicitor's hands." Can it be possible that the clue to this catastrophe is to be found in the three disconcerting advertisements which undoubtedly followed this avowal? These advertisements open up a vista of espionage which if realised to the full would certainly make life, especially domestic life, not worth the living:—

SLATER has for years been successful in nearly every case entrusted to him, whether domestic, financial, or commercial. Telephone No.—Offices.

SLATER'S DETECTIVES for DIVORCE. Before commencing Divorce proceedings consult Slater, who will obtain all available reliable evidence. Successful in every case in the Divorce Court during the past ten years.

SLATER'S DETECTIVES for ascertaining where people go, what they do, the company they keep, whether the club is responsible for late hours, and if shopping alone occupies so much time.

The next day the *Standard* published communications more suitable to the time, and with dates indicating that the approach of the New Year had a mystic influence on advertisers:—

1896.—DARLING, you know my only wish is that we should be united. Some suggestions I have made. Do you dislike the one about a change and new surroundings? Help gladly given, and good would come of it, but I wish for nothing better than your love. Remember same New Year's-eve.

1886, JANUARY 17th.—If Saturday's response be from her I first saw on this date. I trust my loneliness and misery are nearing an end; but, as you must know, I have no possible means of communicating with you—pray let me know where and how I can do so.

VOLUMNIA, wishing you a very happy Xmas, and New Year, received safe, many thanks for all enclosed, so glad you are better, fondest love. (God bless you.)

Here is a novel in a nut-shell, the denouement of which we leave to the ingenuity of our readers:—

THEY are still saying just the same things. Is it not sad she doesn't know anything about it, what are we to do with her, isn't it sad? Isn't it frightfully sad? How frightful, how awful, &c. My advice to you is the same, call upon me at my house and get acquainted, and then there won't be any more disasters, for it is true that I am ignorant of the present modus operandi, and I think it would take too long to teach me and I don't want to learn it.—L. F. A. B. G.

The following are evidently from plain practical men of business who wish to discharge the social obligations of the season with a minimum outlay of time and trouble:—

LAL BROUGH and his Family join in wishing their friends the compliments of the Season—Percy Villa, South Lambeth, S.W.C.W.

WALTER R. HORNCASTLE, of 61, Cheapside, wishes all Friends a Happy Christmas, and desires to express thanks for the very many telegrams and letters of congratulation received during Monday and yesterday.

WIGRAM M. MAXWELL wishes all his Relations and Friends in England and South Africa the compliments of the Season. No cards.

WILLISON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THE most wonderful thing about the Japanese portion of the remarkably clever troupe (whose season begins at the Esplanade on Thursday evening) is the ease with which they execute the most difficult feats, and their neatness and finish in everything they undertake. Let it not be for a moment supposed that the Europeans in the company are not in quite the front rank of acrobats and equestrians, but their tricks, novel as they may be, are not so strange as the thrilling acts of the little people from the Far, Far East. What shall be said about Prince Sada and Princess Fucha in their stirring act, "The Breakaway Ladder?" In the second part there are more wonderful balancing feats, and it these were the only items on the programme, the show would be voted first-class, and draw huge crowds. But the Orientals do not have anything like all the novelty to themselves, nor all the smartness. For instance, Miss Alice Wallett is a neat, daring and altogether accomplished equestrienne, and a pretty dancer; Horace Rowland is a graceful rider, and a comical party to boot; Harry Dixon is a grand rider, good all round athlete, and expert juggler; and Fred Valaxie rides anywhere and anyhow on a horse, and seems to have no more difficulty in keeping on the animal's back in all positions than an ordinary fly would experience. Mlle. Frederica is graceful and unconventional, and she skips or pirouettes over obstacles while the steed careers around at breakneck speed in the most admirable style. Mlle. Frederica is the acknowledged introducer of the serpentine dance on horseback, a truly marvellous and artistic exhibition, and, aided by the different colours of the lime light, it is really a wonderful performance. Again, it is really hard to say which causes the greater amount of hearty laughter, as far as the youthful portion of the audience is concerned—one might add shrieks of delight: Funny Peanuts, or the Aristocratic Lunatic; and then as a quaint, humorous Circus clown, it would be hard to beat the popular Jolly Leo. It may be repeated that the entertainment is entirely different from anything we have seen before in this country, and there is not a dull moment from beginning to end. The Willison's Circus has already acquired a great reputation for the excellence of their performances in different parts of the world, and on the opening night, on Thursday, it is hoped that there will be a crowded house.

M. FELIX FAURE has (a Paris correspondent says) shown his dislike to capital punishment by remitting the sentence against the assasin of Rue Bleue to penal servitude for life. He has not kept the wretch for thirty days in suspense. It is usual to delay the reprieve almost to the last hour fixed by the Ministry of Justice. Prison warders here say that the worst time in the life of a prisoner under sentence of death is not after he learns that his appeal has been rejected. He suffers most between the finding of the verdict and that announcement, and especially at night. Under Grevy capital punishment was practically abolished. The Committee of Pardons at the Ministry of Justice, so-called, perhaps, because it invariably favours the utmost severity, had become an idle body. Carnot let it be as severe as it liked under his rule. Deibler, the headsman, had a busy time. Casimir-Perier was a relentless President, and particularly towards Socialists. M. Felix Faure seems to sympathise with his friend King Leopold in his repugnance to the guillotine. He shows that he intends to neutralise the proverbial harshness of the Pardons Committee. Grevy was a most accomplished lawyer, and conscientiously studied every case submitted to him by that Committee. He wrote marginal notes which did credit to his acumen, and often sent for members of the Committee to talk them round pleasantly. The nickname they gave him was "Le Pere Gracias."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1896-97.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding, and there were also present: Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. De Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Major A. B. Mein, Mr. Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Major H. D. Olivier, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

TOWN DUTIES.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the estimate of the receipts of Town Duties be passed at Rs. 900,000, including duty on grain of all sorts at two annas per candy and the duty on fire-wood at one anna per candy.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the estimate of Town Duties be reduced from Rs. 9,00,000 to Rs. 8,07,000, and that the duty on grain be levied at one anna per candy only, and the duty on firewood be altogether omitted.

As no member seconded the amendment, it fell through.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta during the course of a long speech observed that, though he was not in favour of the amendment, yet he admitted the useful purpose which the discussion on previous amendments had served. On the basis of the experience that would be gained during the present year the estimates for the next year should be made as near the actuals as possible, and then the Corporation would be treading on surer grounds. In the report published of the proceedings of the last meeting Mr. Mehta read that Mr. Shroff took credit for doing a thing which he had not done. Mr. Shroff said that Mr. Wacha during the first half of his Municipal career took a pessimistic view of Municipal finances that it was drifting towards insolvency, whereas Mr. Shroff was all along, with other members of the Corporation, taking an opposite view that the accounts were on the right side and the Municipal finances were flourishing. But he (Mr. Mehta) would remind Mr. Shroff that he was one of those who went with Mr. Wacha on that occasion. On the other hand, it was he (Mr. Mehta) who was all along contending that the Municipality was able to keep its head above water, and that the contention that they were drifting towards insolvency could not hold water in the face of the income and expenditure of the Municipality shown at the time. (Hear, hear.) At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Mehta suggested that Mr. Wacha would best consult the interest of the Municipality if he now withdrew the amendments of which he had given notice. (Applause.)

Some further discussion took place on the subject, in which Messrs Hamilton, Muller, Kur, and Ebrahim Rahimtulla participated.

Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

WATER TAX.

Dr. Bhalchandra next moved that estimates for water tax be passed at Rs. 14,20,000.

Mr. Cotton submitted that it was the duty of the Corporation to help and encourage in every way the industrial enterprises, which brought money and general prosperity to the city. The time had come when the Corporation should, by reducing the rate of water charged to the mills of Bombay, encourage the industry. There was more water at their disposal than they could consume, and he threw it out as a hint, both to the Commissioner and the Standing Committee, that they should between them find out some scheme which would enable the Municipality to supply water at a cheaper rate to the mills and other industrial enterprises in the city. The Corporation must, if they chose to put a stop to the waste of water and utilize the same for the purposes he suggested, adopt the meter system, which would in the end bring them a handsome revenue. (Applause.)

Mr. Wacha also was of opinion that industrial enterprises must be encouraged.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta remarked that it was a great pleasure to see Messrs. Cotton and Wacha agree with each other. (A laugh.) Mr. Mehta put in a word of warning, that arguments such as had been advanced by Mr. Cotton were set forth at the Legislative Council when the present Municipal Act was discussed as a bill. It was then urged that as the Port Trust contributed towards the prosperity of the city, the rates and taxes affecting that body should be treated in a special manner. The railway companies might also in their turn submit the same sort of argument. But those bodies forgot that the argument cut both ways. No doubt, industries and public companies contributed towards the prosperity of the city; but it must not at the same time be forgotten that the Municipality afforded them great facilities in every way to enable them to carry on their business, which brought grist to their mills. Mr. Cotton advocated the introduction of meters, but if such a scheme were adopted the poor class of people would be deprived of their water-supply and the complaints made by those who lived on upper stories of houses in the city that they did not get a sufficient supply, but only an intermittent supply, would increase, and the inconveinience to such persons would be intensified. When Tansa water was brought into the city it was stated that the force of water would be such as to "fly towards the sky," but the water did not go so high up, and those who lived on the third and fourth floors always complained of the dribbling supply they got. They must give water as freely as they could, and ought not to concentrate their attention too much to making a large revenue out of water.

Mr. Hamilton was strongly opposed to the arguments advanced by Mr. Mehta that water should be supplied freely to the people. Although they had spent millions of rupees towards the construction of their water-works, they did not get adequate return on their investments. Their income on water was already much less than the expenditure, there being a deficit of about four lakhs of rupees.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia said that what Mr. Cotton wished to convey was that water should be supplied to the several industries on the line of water supplied for domestic purposes in the city. He suggested that means should be adopted to preserve the water which over flowed from their reservoir during the monsoon, so that it might be utilized for industrial purposes. A much less charge was levied on water supplied to industries in the United Kingdom, and the same course should be followed in a city like Bombay.

Mr. Shroff was not in favour of spending any more money on water-works for the preservation of over-flow, inasmuch as they had more water than they could consume.

Dr. Bhalchandra's proposition was then carried.

SALARY OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LICENSES.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the Budget estimate of Rs. 2,53,550 in respect of expenditure for the Assessment and Collection Department be adopted as per schedule.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the amount be passed at Rs. 2,52,833, and that the increase of Rs. 10 per mensem in the salary of the Superintendent of licenses be disallowed.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta pointed out a legal difficulty which stood in the way of raising the salary as proposed. He observed that the Municipality were more liberal than Government or any other body in paying their servants, and that the salary drawn by the officer, which was equivalent to the salary of a Deputy Collector in Government service, was sufficient for the duty the officer was expected to perform.

Mr. Kur was in favour of the amendment.

Dr. Cowasji gave reasons which induced the Standing Committee to recommend the increase.

Mr. Unwalla was in favour of giving the proposed increase, as the officer had arduous duties to perform.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

INCOME.

The estimates of Income for licenses was passed at Rs. 88,450; receipts from Government for liquor licenses at Rs. 1,43,750; for tobacco at Rs. 1,89,500; halalkore tax at Rs. 6,58,000; water tax at Rs. 14,20,000; market receipts at Rs. 3,83,600; public gardens at Rs. 45,800; miscellaneous fines, at Rs. 11,000; receipts at Rs. 1,25,000; Fees at Rs. 52,800; savings at Rs. 3,500; contribution towards pension at Rs. 18,000; actual profit on sale of stores to contractors at Rs. 3,000; sale proceeds of unserviceable tools at Rs. 5,000; interest and profit on investments of surplus loan and other balances at Rs. 1,50,000; interest on sinking and insurance funds investments at Rs. 91,200; total income at Rs. 85,55,700.

EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation and the Standing Committee, the Commissioner's and other departments were passed at Rs. 2,04,588; and the Assessment and Collection Department at Rs. 2,52,830.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—We have already expressed our unbelief in the idea that there can be any reason for apprehension about the situation of the Assam Railway Survey party: and it now appears that news was received only recently from Mr. Way through Sadiya saying that all was well, but that he had had no news of the party that was to move from Mogoung and meet him in the Hukong Valley. The Mogoung detachment does not move however until this week, and expects to join Mr. Way in the middle of the Hukong country about the 1st February.

G. I. P. RAILWAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL SPORTS.

THESE sports, which commenced on Saturday afternoon in the compound of the railway quarters at Parel, were concluded last evening. The entries were quite satisfactory on both days, and all the events were well contested. The silver cups in the 100 yards flat race and a quarter-mile handicap were secured by H. Williams and C. Lillywhite, respectively. The committee ought to be congratulated on the successful termination of this annual fixture. Great credit is due to Mr. E. A. Devonshire, the clerk of the course, for the zeal and energy he had shown in making the sports a complete successs. The same remarks are applicable to Messrs. B. Johnson and A. Paterson, handicappers, and Messrs. W. Fry, W. Carr, and A. Wilson, the referees; also to Mr. J. F. Pennock, the general manager, and Mr. S. E. Tuffield, the starter. Messrs. Guider and Harley performed their parts creditably by becoming "clever fools" for the time being. The following are the results of the several events contested yesterday:—

100 YARDS' RACE—For boys over eight and under fourteen years of age (members).—B. Ashdown 1; B. Heany 2; P. Malone 3.

100 YARDS' RACE—(eight annas entrance fee, open).—V. Gibbon 1; F. Greene 2; C. Lillywhite 3. Time—11½ seconds.

50 YARDS' RACE—For boys under eight years (members).—J. Paterson 1; H. Pickel 2; and C. Tuffield 3.

OBSTACLE RACE—For boys from eight to fourteen years (members).—P. Malone 1; H. Blan 2; and H. Fry 3.

QUARTER-MILE HANDICAP (members).—H. Williams 1; C. Lillywhite 2; and C. Twiss 3. Time: 1min.

75 YARDS' SKIPPING RACE—For girls over eight and under fourteen years of age (members).—Jenny Johnstone 1; Pennock 2; and J. Paterson 3.

NATIVE OBSTACLE RACE—Annaji Harri 1; Hari Ganoo 2; and Mahadoo Succaram 3.

100 YARDS' FINAL (members).—C. Lillywhite 1; C. Rebeiro 2; and A. Westerling 3. Time: 11 secs.

50 YARDS' RACE—For girls, under eight years (members)—L. C. King 1; M. Paterson 2; and B. Ashdown 3.

2 LAPS' RACE (open handicap; free)—T. Reed 1; H. Williams 2; and A. D. Smith 3. Time: 1 min. and 21½ secs.

100 YARDS' RACE—For girls, any age up to fourteen years.—four prizes—A. Fry 1; A. Paterson 2; J. Paterson 3; and J. Johnstone 4.

SIAMESE TWIN RACE (members).—R. Westerman and C. Rebeiro 1; H. Williams and C. Twiss 2; and A. Barker and C. Ginlee 3.

NATIVE OBSTACLE RACE.—Annaji Harri 1; Pandoo Rowji 2; and Mahadoo Succaram 3.

PROSPECTUS BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

4TH DAY.

To be held on Saturday, 1st February.

FIRST RACE.—"New Year Stakes."—Rs. 199. Hurdle Race. For all horses. Weight—Weight for age and class raised 2st. Allowances—Horses landed since August, 1895, 10lbs.; maidens, 4lbs.; galloways, 1st. Horses that have not won Rs. 180 on the flat, 5lbs. accumulative. Penalties—winners, once, 7lbs.; twice or oftener 1st. Distance—1¼ mile.

SECOND RACE—"Maiden Galloways."—Rs. 199. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1895. Weight—13-3 to carry 10st 7lbs. weight for inches. Distance—½ mile.

THIRD RACE.—"Byculla Stakes."—Rs. 199. For Arabs and galloways of other classes that have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Arab horses weight for age raised 21lbs.; galloways—Galloways, 14 hands, English and Colonial, 10st. 10lbs., Arabs, 10st. 3lbs.. Country-breds, 9st. 12lbs., weight for inches. Penalties—winners, once; 4lbs., twice 7lbs.; three times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races, value—Rs. 600, 4lbs. extra for each race. Accumulative. Allowances.—Galloways landed since August, 1895, 8lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; galloways that have not won Rs. 180, 4lbs. accumulative. Distance—6 furlongs.

FOURTH RACE.—"Civilian Stakes."—Rs. 199. For Arab and Country-bred galloways 13-3 and under and ponies of other classes that have not won a race, value Rs. 1,000. Weight—13-3. Arab and C.B.'s 11st., 13-2; English and Colonials, 11st. weight for inches. Penalties:—Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times or oftener, 10lbs. Winners of races, value Rs. 600, 4lbs. extra for each such race. Accumulative. Allowances.—Animals landed since August, 1895, 6lbs.; Maidens, 4lbs.; animals that have not won Rs. 180, 4lbs Accumulative. Distance—½ mile.

FIFTH RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 199. For all galloways. Weight—Handicap (Welter). Distance—7 furlongs. Handicap to be published morning of 29th January.

SIXTH RACE.—"Light Horse Stakes." Cup value Rs. 100. For "bonafide" Light Horse charges; the property of and to be ridden by members who have put in not less than 8 drills this season. Weight—Australians and English, 12st. 7lbs.; Country-breds 10st. 7lbs.; Arabs, 9st. 7lbs. Distance—½ mile.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

84-93—Thakurdas D and C—Fazal Jaffer vs Bai Veerbai and others—M L Shroff.

21-94—Bicknell M and M—Harmookhrai Khetsidas vs Gangaram Hanmantram and others.

434-95—Edgelow of Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharagat and another Goolam Hoosein Valad Baba Faki.

441-95—In person—Kessowjee Dewcurn vs Pitamber Odhowji and another—Daphtary and F.

565-95—Nanu and H—Ezikiel Isaac Reubin vs Maharaja Kishorsing.

556-95—In person—Kessowjee Dewcurn vs Ramdas Waghjee and another.

557-95—In person—Kessowjee Dewcurn vs Ramdas Waghjee and others.

578-95—Chalk W and S—Ghella Cullianjee vs Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Framjee M and M.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

68-95—In person—Snamdas Guru Govindas vs Kansuliandan Guru Govindas—Chitnis M

64-95—In person—Samoobai vs Mukund Moroba and another Defended New Long Causes.

108-95—James Peace—Essack Hajee Oomer and another vs Lakhmibai and others—Edgelow and G.—Part heard.

489-95—Daphtary and F—Ganpat Gopal and others vs Lakshmon Nana Patel and another—Khunderao and S

577-95—Little and Co—Moroba Ramcrustna and another vs Laxuman Nana Patell—Khunderao and S

Postponed Long Causes.

133-95—K J Mantri—Lingajee Mankojee vs Narsoo Komri Mayak and others—Bhaishunker and K. and In person.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chhotalal and another vs Bhukundas Bhagtidas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

207-95—Daphtary and F—Tolaram Telloomal vs Jumnadas Versimal

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

22-95—Payne G and S—Goculdas Korejee and others vs Vussonjee Heerjee—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

21-94—M H Khan—Bai Jainut vs Bai Bachoobai—Bicknell M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peeroo Mahomed vs Albert Durst and others.

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhai Jamnadas vs Venalal Tapidas—Tyabjee and Co.

279-95—M H Khan (for a pauper)—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and another—In person.

91-95—M H Khan—Sharabibi vs Hajee Essack bin Hejeechand and another—In person.

534-94—Hiralal and Co—Busdeo Mooltanchand vs Merwanjee Nowrojee Arsiwalla and another—F P Pavri.

431-92—Little and Co—Jamnadas Jeevands and others vs Ahamed Hajee Mitha and another

603-94—Bicknell M and M—Iswarlal Ochavram vs Premchand Dvolutram and others—Mathubhai J and In person.

164-95—Edgelow and G—Esmail Hajee Oosman Cadvani vs Khudezabibi and others—Ardesir H and D

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

50-95—In person—Manibai vs Narbadabai and another—K J Mantri—Part heard

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

211-05—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmailjee—Brown and M—Part heard

503-92—Bhaishunker and K—Luchminarayen Makhanlal vs Bai Savitri and others—J Peace, and K D Shroff.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Government and Bai Sirinbai and others—Craigie L and O, Dikshit and D, Ardasir H and D, and In person.

Petitions for Hearing

Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdass Cullianjee Ahmednuggur Cotton Press Co, Limited Premjee Ookerda another—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company

Muljee and R—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and of the Goculdas Cullianjee Barsi Cotton Press Company, Limited—Premjee Ookerda and others—Petitioners—Hiralal and M for Company

Postponed Long Causes.

618-24—Payne G and S—Charles Agnew Turner vs Sadanand Shreecrushhna and others—Khundarao and S and Payne G and S

638-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Camerally Tyabally vs Abdul Hoossein Jeewabhai and another—Dikshit and D

17-94—Craigie L and O—The Manokji Petit Manufacturing Company vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co

596-91—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergur Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co

337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Madar Janee Gawlee and others—Shamrao P

IT has been widely stated and generally believed that the mother of the late M. Alexandre Dumas was a Jewess, but the statement can be traced no further back than a biography of the dramatist, written by M. Eugene de Mirecourt. It has now been definitely established that this is a mistake, his mother having been a Belgian and a Catholic. She was born at Brussels in 1794, and she died at her residence, 1, Rue d'Orleans, at Neuilly, a suburb of Paris, in 1868. The funeral took place at the Neuilly parish church, and the "letters de faire part," or printed announcements sent through the post to friends, were issued: "On behalf of M. and Mme. Alexandre Dumas fils and of Miles. Collette Dumas and Jeanne Dumas, her son, daughter-in-law, and grand-daughters."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF JANUARY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·016	Calm	2	77·1	49·0	53	...	0·22	—0·28
Agra	30·052	SE	3	79·6	49·9	48	...	0·16	—0·25
Cawnpore	30·059	Calm	1	76·7	41·0	72	..	0·34	...
Allahabad	30·065	Calm	...	77·7	44·9	84	...	0·74	—0·13
Jhansi	30·084	Calm	1	81·1	51·7	57	...	0·49	+0·07
Jacobabad	30·099	ESE	2	65·4	52·0	91	0·06	0·10	—0·13
Karachi	30·006	ENE	8	80·2	62·0	64	..	0·13	—0·37
Jeypore	30·058	SSW	2	79·0	53·1	49	...	0·06	—0·44
Ajmere	30·074	SE	2	78·9	49·8	56	...	..	—0·49
Deesa	29·997	SSE	6	86·7	54·6	46	...	..	—0·23
Ahmedabad	29·994	NE	1	87·7	59·2	47	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·999	WNW	5	83·4	56·0	75	...	..	—0·10
Rajkot	30·003	Calm	2	87·4	51·0	44	...	..	—0·40
Veraval	29·974	E	5	81·5	62·3	72	...	..	...
Neemuch	30·070	ENE	3	83·3	50·9	42	..	0·02	—0·48
Indore	30·075	Calm	1	83·7	57·1	68	...	0·08	—0·66
Saugor	30·068	Calm	3	80·3	51·8	38	...	0·39	—1·24
Jubulpore	30·069	E	1	78·4	44·4	61	..	0·06	—1·26
Hoshangabad	30·077	E	2	81·8	51·8	49	...	0·25	—1·12
Khandwa	30·056	Calm	2	83·2	49·6	45	..	...	—1·09
Raipur	30·063	Calm	1	80·7	53·8	52	...	...	—0·90
Nagpur	30·073	Calm	1	84·2	52·7	62	...	0·16	—1·66
Amraoti	30·043	NNW	4	86·1	56·8	43	...	...	—1·66
Akola	30·038	ESE	3	85·5	49·1	45	...	..	—2·05
Surat	29·971	NW	M	92·1	57·6	53	...	...	—0·19
Malegaon	30·0 8	WNW	4	87·9	51·0	45	...	..	—1·15
Bombay	29·980	E	8	85·4	70·0	77	...	0·06	—0·82
Poona	30·069	Calm	3	87·0	51·0	62	...	0·74	—0·88
Ahmednagar	30·067	Calm	1	83·8	48·4	49	...	1·08	...
Aurangabad	30·077	NE	3	85·3	63·2	42	...	1·05	...
Sholapur	30·041	Calm	4	86·2	52·1	39	..	0·71	—1·15
Ratnagiri	29·973	NE	4	85·9	67·9	8.	...	1·30	+0·60
Belgaum	30·019	Calm	7	84·7	52·4	65	...	1·54	—0·76
Goa	29·979	SE	6	84·0	67·3	85	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·960	ENE	4	87·3	63·5	75	...	0·44	—2·40
Mangalore	29·910	E	3	86·3	68·9	65	..	1·79	—1·87
Calicut	29·934	E	3	84·7	69·0	90	..	4·22	—3·23
Cochin	29·925	Calm	M	90·2	71·2	65	..	5·30	—3·56
Bangalore	30·041	E	9	79·2	53·4	80	...	2·40	—1·85
Secunderabad	30·033	E	3	82·6	53·1	6.	...	1·17	—0·87
Masuliptam	30·022	N	.	82·0	60·2	67	...	0·8.	—7·32
Bellary	30·029	SE	2	86·2	57·4	52	...	2·22	—0·05
Cuddapah	30·007	E	L	86·0	63·4	66	..	6·07	+0·20
Madras	30·011	N	6	83·0	64·0	85	..	19·85	+0·94
Coimbatore	30·041	E	1	85·4	59·3	83	...	3·00	—2·05
Trichinopoly	30·006	N	6	85·1	61·4	66	...	8·42	+0·29
Negapatam	29·975	NW	15	81·9	65·7	70	..	37·34	+8·04
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise at Jacobabad, a brisk fall at Ajmere, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is unaltered, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds are south-westerly to northwesterly at Jeypore, Amraoti, Malegaon, Masulipatam, Madras and Trichinopoly, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maxium temperature is in large excess of the average at Neemuch, Indore, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi, and the minimum in large to very large excess in Sind. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Surat, and the lowest 44° at Cawnpore and Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Jacobabad, Veraval, Ratnagiri and Bangalore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Delhi, Cuddapah and Madras. A few drops of rain have fallen at Jacobabad. Conditions are slightly favourable for rain in local showers in Sind and at or about Delhi.

JAN. 12.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Indore and has been either steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon and on and off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Jacobabad, Karachi and Bhuj are cyclonic, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail at the majority of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam, and light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Bombay, Surat, Indore, Bhuj, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypore, Karachi, Agra and Delhi, and the minimum very largely so in Sind. The highest temperature in the shade was 92° at Surat and the lowest 41° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Cochin, Calicut and Jacobabad. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Calicut. Abnormals indicate the existence of a depression to the west-south-westwards or of Karachi, where the weather is squally, rainy and unsettled. It appears to be advancing eastwards, and the weather in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar is in an unsettled condition. Conditions are also favourable for rain on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 13.

Sunday's observations.—The depression which was crossing Baluchistan yesterday has entered North-West India and is this morning central over the region represented by the stations of Sirsa, Bikanir, Montgomery and Multan. Pressure is begining to recover again over the Indus Valley and it is steady or rising slightly in Bengal, but elsewhere a fall is in progress. Winds are northerly over the Bay, easterly over centre and west of Peninsula and feebly cyclonic near the depression. A south-east gale is blowing in Murree and the temperature has risen over the Gangetic Plains, Rajputana and the Central Provinces and generally fallen elsewhere. The mean temperature is excessive over North-West India, west and south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma and in defect elsewhere and most so in Lower Bengal. Light showers have fallen in Kashmir, Baluchistan North-West Himalayas and a few places in the Punjab Plains. Quetta has received half an inch of rain, Murree Srinagar, Chaman and Cherat about quarter of an inch, and Simla, Astor, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Rawalpindi about one-tenth of an inch or less.

LATER.

Monday's observations:—The depression noticed yesterday over the Southern Punjab has advanced eastward and become deeper; and the centre now lies over Meerut where the barometer has fallen one-tenth of an inch. This morning the pressure is recovering slightly to rapidly in the extreme north-west and generally decreasing elsewhere. Readings are highest in west Punjab and lowest over the south of the Bay and relatively low in Meerut District. Northerly winds have appeared over the West Punjab, but elsewhere the wind directions are little changed except that cyclonic circulation is now central around Meerut. The force has decreased at Murree while on the contrary it has increased rapidly in Diamond Island. The mean temperature is generally excessive in Western and in defect in Eastern half of India. Snow is falling in Kashmir, rain on North-West Himalayas and parts of Punjab Plains. Murree has received three-quarters of an inch, Montgomery half an inch, Rawalpindi and Cherat one-quarter inch and Lahore, Sialkote, Khushab, Peshawar, Multan, Simla, Srinagar, Quetta, Chaman, Astor and Jacobabad about one-tenth inch or less and Tavoy has received local showers. Showery weather will probably continue in the North-West Himalaya, but the weather will temporarily clear over the plains.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th January 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·932
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	66·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·8
General Directions of wind*	E, NE, ENE, WNW, SSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	181

From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicien Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Sellar, Lt, Punjab, K O S B, on leave, from Rawal Pindi
Bewicke-Copley, Major, Punjab, K R Rifles, from leave, from England
Smith, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 9.

Tomkins, Major-Genl, Punjab, D G of M W, on duty, to Bangalore
Barrett, Lt, 28th Bo Infy, to join, to Karachi
Bell, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona

JANUARY 11.

Trusler, Lt, Ms, R A, to rejoin, to Bangalore

JANUARY 12.

Praul, Major, Ms, R H A, to rejoin, to Bangalore

JANUARY 13.

Jones, Lt, Bo, Durham L I, to join, to Poona
Sellar, Lt, Punjab, K O S B, from leave, to Rawal Pindi

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th January, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-day and Thursday at 8-30 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 18th instant on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

4. For the present the class for the proficiency examination will be held on Tuesdays and Thursdays at both Head Quarters upon the conclusion of the gun drills. The Adjutant will be present at Nesbit Road on Tuesdays and the Fort Head-quarters on Thursdays, and candidates can attend at either place. It is notified for information that the medal presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co., will only be awarded to the candidate who passes first in both subjects of the examination, viz.:—Gun drill, &c., and Infantry drill; certificates already held by candidates in either branch will not be taken into consideration.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th January, 1896.

1. There will be drill for cyclists at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesday next the 15th instant on the Maidan in front of the Gymkhana.

Dress:—Khaki and Putties.

2. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-quarters for the Quarterly Inspection under para 183, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within ten minutes after receipt.

3. The Range will be reserved for "C" Company on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. G. S. Piper, "A" Company from 13th January to 31st March 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 15th instant at 7 a.m. on the sands below Church Gate Station, marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, December 16

Major M F Fegen, R A, on special duty at Army Head Quarters, is directed to proceed from Simla to England on transfer to the Home Estabt.

Adjutant Generals Office, Simla, December 19

Major R F Clothier, Asst-Adjt-Genl is posted to the Madras Command.

Capt A E Aitken, Depy Asst-Adjt-Genl, is posted to the Bombay Command.

Lieut A G G Sharp, Leinster Regt, Offg Wing Officer, 29th Punjab Infy, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the 3rd Battn Rifle Brigade, pending orders from the Horse Guards as to his disposal.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on the Personal Staff of Major Genl E Stedman, C B, Commanding Burma District:—Lieut H W F Cooke, 24th Punjab Infy, to officiate as Aide-de-Camp, dated 7th Nov 1895.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt F J M Edwards, 3rd Bo Cavy, to officiate as a Depy Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment in the Bombay Command vice Capt Thomas, on leave, dated 1st Nov 1895

14th Bombay Infantry—Lieut W F Lang, W Y Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 16th Nov 1895.

17th Madras Infantry—Lieut C H B Lees, Wiltshire Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 25th Nov 1895

1st Madras Pioneers—Lieut A C Hobson Royal Lancaster Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 25th Nov 1895

21st Madras Pioneers—Lieut A E Sealy, Manchester Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 1st Dec 1895

28th Madras Infantry—Second Lieut T E M Lane, Unattached List to be Offg Wing Officer, dated 29th Nov 1895

Military Works Dept—Major and Brevet Col W T Shone, D S O, R E is transfered from the head-quarters of the Director General Military Works to the Punjab Command.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, December 20

Major-General H R Hope, General list, Cavalry, Madras, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India with effect from the 4th February

Col H R Spearman, S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India, on vacating his appointment in the Civil Dept, with effect from the 26th December.

With the approval of Govt, the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—Major K S Davison, Depy-Asst-Adjt-Genl, Meerut Dist, to officiate as Depy-Asst-Adjt-Genl, Head Quarters, Bengal Command, vice Major Travers, on leave,

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt St G L Steel, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to officiate as a Depy-Asst-Adjt-Genl on the establishment in the Bengal Command, vice Major Davison, appointed to officiate as Depy-Asst Adjt Genl Head-quarters Bengal Command, dated 8th Nov 1895

Deolali Depot—Lieut-Col W E Hilliard, Asst Adjt Genl, Bombay Dist, to be offg Comdt, vice Lieut Col E H Fitzherbert, proceeded on leave to England on medical certificate, dated 18th Nov 1895

Capt E A P Hobbday, R A, to be a Station Staff officer, 1st class, on the establishment, vice Capt Denne appointed a Depy Asst Adjt Genl, dated 1st Dec 1895

Capt Hobday is posted to the Punjab Command

11th Bengal Lancers—Major H H R Heath, Second in Comd to be Comdt vice Scott vacated dated 5th Dec 1895

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut H J M Macandrew, Sqdn officer and Adjt, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem vice C C Beileau, seconded for appointment as Adjt, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Transport Departmental examination under the provisions of paras 1781 and 1783, Army Regulation, India Volume V, as revised by India Army Circular, clause 116 of 1895; Lieut A B Minchin 25th Punjab Infy; Lieut C E Less 34th Punjab Pioneers; Lieut G H Lawrence, 1st Battn E L Reg.

The Adjutant General to the Forces, Horse Guards, has intimated that the Sabretache slings to be worn with the undress G O No 23 of 1835 sword belt of brown leather should be of the same material as the belt

Bgdr Genl E R Elles, C B, is posted to the Peshawar Dist

Bgdr Genl J T Cummins, D S O, is posted to the Rangoon dist.

Capt H W D Denne, Depy Asst Adjt Genl, is posted to the Bengal Command

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction commencing on the 23rd Jan 1896, will report themselves on the 22nd idem to the Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Instruction at the centres for which they are detailed:—

Bangalore—(a) Capt W Hudson, 20th Madras Infy; Capt T S Johnson, 33rd Madras Infy; Lieut J S Roche, 21st Hussars Lieut G G Loch 2nd Battn the Royal Scots; Lieut E F Rainey, 12th Madras Infy; and (a) Lieut T S Young, 22nd Madras Infy.

Poona—Capt E F Marriott, 2nd Bo Grenadiers; Capt A A Graves, 20th Bo Infy; Capt C G Carnegy, 21st Bo Infy; Capt J W G Tulloch, 24th Bo Infy; Lieut H Bremmer, 25th Hussars; Lieut M Lowndes, 2nd Battn R D Fusiliers; Lieut F Rennick, 0th Pathans; Lieut W F Newnham, 4th Bombay Cavy; Lieut G C F Sartorius, 19th Bo Infy; and Lieut T M Ward, 4th Infy Hyderabad Contingent.

(a) To pay own travelling expenses

Military Works Dept—Lieut H W Weeks, R E, is transferred from the Indian Submarine Mining Company to the Military Works Dept, and posted to the Bombay Command

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India:—Hony Lieut and Asst Commissary C Powis, Bengal Miscellaneous List, Office of the Inspector General of Artillery in India, for six months, on private affairs, under Rule X of the furlough Rules of 1875.

A LITTLE pamphlet which has just been issued represents the condition of the military knights of Windsor as one that, to say the least, is lamentable if it is no worse. It is stated that the pittances of the knights on the lower foundation—all officers of the Army or Navy—amount only, even with the addition of some recent benefactions, to £49 15s. 2d. a year; that this is paid irregularly, and is always in arrear; and that, because the charge is upon landed estate to the value of £230 a year, £50 a year is deducted for land tax. It is also declared that during a vacancy the pay is drawn by the governor, and yet that before they can be installed they have to provide at their own charge uniform, which costs from £14 to £16, while they must declare before admission that they are not worth £20 a year. As a specific case it is said that three knights were appointed in April last, but up till November 24 none of them had received more than £8. Can these things be!

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K C M, G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of British Guiana, in the room of Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G., retired. Sir Augustus, who is fifty four years of age, entered the Colonial Office in 1860, and has held the post of principal clerk in that department since 1879. He was sent on special missions to Paris in 1879, 1881, and 1889, and to Berlin on similar business in 1887. With Sir Edward Malet he represented Great Britain at the West African Conference at Berlin in 1884.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY; Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

THE only telegraphic news received through Reuter calling for notice in this column, not chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date is that relating to Shipments of Piece-Goods and Yarns to India, the figures for which for last month, completing the past year's statistics are now to hand. The missions to Bombay for December 1895, show in every item of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist*, an increase compared with those in November that in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* being 16½ million yards, or 96 per cent.; but compared with the shipments to this Presidency in December, 1894 a falling off of 24¾ million yards or 42½ per cent. is shown in *Plain Cottons*, but a considerable increase in *Coloured* and *Printed Cottons* and a decrease in *Twist*. In the other two Presidencies there was a general shrinkage in shipments in each comparison, but particularly in that with December, 1894.

The figures for the entire year being now before us we find that in every item of *Cotton Goods* and in *Yarns*, there was a more or less considerable diminution in the missions to Bombay for last year as against those in 1894, that in *Plain Cottons*, amouting to 187 million yards, or 35 per cent.; *Coloured Cottons*, 18¼ million yards, or 30 per cent.; *Printed Cottons*, 40 million yards, or 34 per cent.; and in *Twist* 800,000 lbs. or 6¾ per cent.

	Dec. 1895.	Nov. 1895.	Dec. 1894.
Total to Bombay—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	33,650,000	17,150,000	58,450,000
Coloured do. ... "	5,400,000	2,950,000	4,300,000
Printed do. ... "	9,100,000	5,150,000	6,750,000
Twist .... lbs.	900,000	400,000	1,200,000
Total to Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	61,550,000	66,850,000	95,300,000
Coloured do. ... "	2,950,000	4,500,000	4,700,000
Printed do. ... "	2,250,000	2,350,000	2,300,000
Twist .... lbs.	550,000	450,000	1,000,000
Total to Madras—			
Plain Cottons... yds.	1,250,000	1,450,000	16,000,000
Coloured do. ... "	500,000	1,350,000	2,200,000
Printed do. ... "	450,000	950,000	2,550,000
Twist .... lbs.	600,000	550,000	2,100,000

To Bombay—only for 12 months	1895.	1894.
Plain Cottons ...... yds.	364,100,000	551,200,000
Coloured do. ...... "	43,300,000	61,950,000
Printed do. ...... "	77,600,000	117,800,000
Twist .... lbs.	10,900,000	11,700,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	10,01,660
" " Branches	Dec.	"	3,23,791
Other "	Dec.	"	3,44,355
Government Securities	Dec.	"	9,03,565
Other Authorized "			Unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	13,98,320
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	15,20,575
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	83,657
Cash	Dec.	"	22,13,558

Although the state of the Money marke during the period covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day did not necessitate any further advance in the Bank's rates, the Return discloses in every item which goes to show the position of the trade demand for Money, a considerable increase in that direction. In place of the large accession to Private Deposits shown by the previous Return there has since been some reduction; while both in Loans and Bills discounted there was a considerable addition last week, the total increase in trade requirements having been some 32½ lakhs compared with a falling off of 27½ lakhs in the week preceding; while the Banks' Cash Balance had diminished by 22¼ lakhs, at 210¼ lakhs, having been helped by the realization of Government Securities, and a net increase of about 6¾ lakhs in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

COTTON has been steady in tone to-day at a decline of Re. 1 per candy, but with very little business passing in either direction. Exporters have bought only 100 bales each of Khundwa, at Rs. 203; Bengal, at Rs. 172; and Kumpta, at Rs. 195; while the Mills have taken 250 Barsee, at Rs. 209-15; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 175½-8½; and 50 old Barsee, at Rs. 170 per candy.

The weather was cloudy, though without rain at Bellary, when this morning's official reports were despatched from the Cotton-growing districts; but from all other quarters the news is of a favourable tenor, the weather remaining bright and seasonable. In the Dhollera circle, Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Bhownuggur, and at Wadwan and Dhollera itself picking had partially begun.

WHEAT has been firm in tone to-day at a partial advance of half to one anna per cwt., the amount of business passing, however, having continued to be upon only a moderate scale. We quote this evening as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-8-0	per cwt.
Do do. 85 "	" 4-7-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-6-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-4-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-14-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-4-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-7-6	"

SEEDS have also been taken for shipment to a moderate extent in a steady market, on the basis of previous rates say:—

	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	7 0 0 to 7 2 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	7 3 0 to 7 4 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 11 0	"
Do. Red do.	6 6 0 to 6 8 0	"
Gingelly, White	40 0 0 to 40 8 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	38 0 0 to 39 0 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,820	bales.
Wheat	13,496	cwts.
Linseed	1,287	"
Rapeseed	806	"
Gingellyseed	3,751	"
Groundnuts	6,951	"
Castorseed	1,388	"
Rice	6,055	"

FREIGHTS—We have again no fresh business worth mentioning to report in this market, and the tone is still quiet though steadier.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 2d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits; but the Bazaar coming out early to buy at 1s. 2d. and securing a moderate amount thereat, rates receded 1-32d. all round, a very moderate amount of Merchants' Paper being placed. At the close, the Bazaar were sellers at 1s. 2d. Telegraphic, and the market left off steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 1 1-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 2d.	"
Credits 3 do.	...1s. 2 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	...1·48½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day and rates have further declined, our closing quotations being 105 for cash, and 104⅞ for the February settlement.

SHARES but little business has been passing in this market to-day, and the only changes which we have to note in our quotations this evening are as follows:—Empress Mill shares have declined Rs. 10; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5; and Khatao Makanji Rs. 4; white Howard and Bullough, and Sassoon, have advanced Rs. 10 each; Bombay Burmah Trading are Rs. 50 higher for the first Issue. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower at Rs, 1,425 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, Perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Perim Obock interrupted.
Eastern and South African Company announce that telegrams in secret language for the South African Republic are not being accepted (South African Republic and Transvaal are identical.)
Telegrams for San Salvador, are subject to Government control.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 12.

10 p.m. ... 75·2

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

6 a.m. ... 71·6
10 a.m. ... 75·2
2 p.m. ... 80·6
4 p.m. ... 80·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SABARMATI.

DEATH.

PEGGE—January 10, at Sabarmati, from pneumonia, William Frederick, eldest son of W. T. Pegge, Esq., Superintendent, Ahmedabad Central Prison, aged 17 years and 11 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MADDEN—January 4, at Agra, the wife of Lieut T E Madden, 17th N I, of a son (still-born).
ORR—January 4, at Dacca, the wife of T C Orr, Bengal Police of a daughter (still-born).
OGBOURNE—January 10, at 21, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of L C Ogbourne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—AUGIER—December 31, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Raneegunge, by the Rev Fr De Vos, Adeline Ellen Mabel, youngest daughter of the late Pierre Augier, of H M's Mint, Calcutta, to Harry Campbell Martin.

DEATHS.

CALVERT—January 2, at Campbellpore, suddenly, Agnes May, the beloved daughter of Isaac and Bridget Calvert, aged 14 years and 10 months.
HANDY—December 22, at Madras, William Alexander Handy, D P W, aged 55 years.
HOLMES—December 23, at Peshawar, the dearly loved wife of Mr W D Holmes.
MACCORMACK—December 29, at Gooline Tea Estate, Lulleechera Division, North Sylhet Tea Co, Ld, Sylhet, after a short illness, W J MacCormack, Manager.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1896.

BEFORE handing over charge of this Presidency to his successor, Lord Harris pointed out in one of his farewell speeches that many of the erroneous notions which obtain at Home respecting this Empire arise from making generalisations in regard to India and its peoples as a whole, and overlooking the fact that statements applicable to one Province are in no sense appropriate to another. The same remark has been made by many other retiring administrators beside Lord Harris, and has indeed passed into a truism. But while everyone who has lived in India is ready to heartily subscribe to the statement, there are still departments of British administration where it fails to find adequate practical recognition. This is notably the case in regard to the instruction in history imparted in our public schools and colleges. A general system of history for the whole of India is laid down, and no attempt is made to pay special attention to local or provincial events of the past. The lads in our secondary schools in Bombay have no better facilities for knowing what are the causes which have contributed to make the city what it is, than lads receiving instruction in Calcutta and Rangoon; and a Poona boy is taught no more about Sivaji than his contemporary in Lahore. It would be just as reasonable for the boys of England, or France, or Germany to be taught from the same text book the history of Europe, without special reference to their own countries. But as everyone knows, they do things differently in the West, and a boy while being thoroughly grounded in the events which have contributed to the making of his own land is given only a general outline of the records of other European nations. Possibly one explanation of the utter neglect of provincial history as such in India, arises from the comparative absence of suitable text books, for it is a remarkable fact that many of the divisions of the great Indian continent have not yet had their historians. We are glad to say, however, that the Deccan can no longer be included in this neglected category, for the task of recording its deeply interesting past has been undertaken by Mr. J. D. B. Gribble, of Hyderabad. What historians like Tod, Wilkes, and Grant Duff have done for Rajputana, Mysore, and the Mahrattas, Mr. Gribble undertakes to perform for the Deccan. He has very appropriately dedicated the first volume to his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and an excellent portrait of that ruler is given as a frontispiece. The book, of which Messrs. Luzac and Co. (46, Great Russell Street, London) are the publishers, is profusely illustrated and is printed on very good paper. It is to be regretted that the Amsterdam firm, by whom the book was printed, should have marred its value by a number of errors for which there can be no excuse whatever excepting that the Dutch compositors were setting in a foreign language. "Remains of Eutain a 5 Temple in Warangal Fort" sounds almost as if these worthy men were setting in their native tongue, which is proverbially unintelligible. A still more annoying blunder is the reference to his Highness the Nizam, both under his portrait and elsewhere as a "G.C.S.J."

But these are errors for which the author is not responsible, and they must not be allowed to detract from the general value of the work. With refreshing frankness Mr. Gribble expressly disavows all claim to originality; he has simply collected the fragments of Deccan history to be found in various works and pieced them together so as to form a connected narrative respecting the Deccan from the commencement of the fourteenth century up to the establishment of the present dynasty, whose history will be dealt with in the second volume. Mr. Gribble has made full use of Sir Henry Elliott's and Professor Dawson's histories, and also of the Bombay Gazetteer of the different Deccan Districts. Mr. Gribble was led to undertake the work by finding how defective was the knowledge even of the son of a Hyderabad nobleman respecting the land of his ancestors. When asked who were the first of the Bahmanee Sultans of Gulburga this young man replied that he did not know there had been any, and he was equally ignorant of the fate of the last King of Golconda, although the remains of the old royal fortress are within an hour's drive of the city where he lived. No doubt, equal ignorance of their own locality would be displayed by thousands of Indian students, seeing that they have obtained their knowledge of it through greatly condensed histories of India as a whole, in which, as Mr. Gribble says, "the interest centres round certain prominent figures, but outside this circle everything is confused. There is a luxuriant Eastern jungle of change, names, and events, which must be recorded, but which, like meteors, simply flash across the eye and then disappear, leaving no trace behind." In reference to the origin of the word "Deccan," Mr. Gribble favours the assumption that it is a corruption of *Dakkhin*, the Prakrit form of the Sanscrit Dakshin, the left or south. Very little is known of the Deccan up to the time when the Mahomedans invaded it towards the close of the thirteenth century. The history and origin of the ancient Hindu kingdoms which inherited it are lost, and we have only wonderful caves like those of Ellora and Ajunta; decayed fortresses like Dowlatabad; and the remains of immense irrigation tanks and channels to speak of the past glories of these decayed peoples.

It was the ambitious and cruel Ala-ud-Din, the Governor of the Bengal Provinces, who, hearing stories of the wealth stored up in the cities of the Hindu Southern States, determined to invade the Deccan. At that time Deogiri, afterwards to be known as Dowlatabad, was the capital of a wealthy Kingdom, ruled ever by Ram Deo Baini. The Mahomedan historian says that the city was exceedingly rich in gold, silver, jewels and pearls and other valuables, and although Ala-ud-Din undertook the invasion ostensibly on religious grounds, his real purpose was to obtain sufficient funds to oust his father-in-law from the throne at Delhi. Ram Deo sent an army to meet the Mahomedan invader, but it was totally defeated. Ala-ud-Din invested the fortress of Deogiri, and the Rajah was only saved from deposition by agreeing to give up an immense amount of treasure to the invader. When the aged Emperor Jelal-ud-Din heard of the return of his son-in-law he sent to congratulate him on his success in war, and asked him why he did not come to Delhi to report the circumstances in person. The wily Ala-ud-Din replied that, having gone away without first obtaining the Emperor's permission, he had not ventured to come to Delhi. He humbly prayed his Royal father-in-law to come and see him and thereby to satisfy the minds of his officers that no harm was intended to them for joining in an expedition without the Sultan's cognisance. He added that he would take the opportunity to hand over to the Emperor the treasure he had brought. Strongly against the wishes of his oldest and wisest counsellors, Jelal-ud-Din accepted this invitation, and was foully murdered, crying, as he fell, "Ah! thou villain, Ala-ud-Din, what hast thou done?" All the Sultan's attendants and followers were slain, and the treasure taken at Deogiri was largely used to make men forget the treacherous deed. By means of a an engine, five maunds of golden stars were discharged in front of the royal tent, and people flocked from far and near to scramble for the treasure. Delhi was entered in circumstances of magnificent display, and Ala-ud-Din having assumed the Sultanate used the vast wealth brought from the Deccan to plunge into dissipation and pleasure. But even immense wealth soon goes when lavishly squandered, and Ala-ud-Din had soon to turn his attention again to the happy hunting ground from which he had come so heavily laden with treasure before. The story of the next and subsequent invasion is a long one, but eventually the Deccan was completely brought under Mahomedan domination. From that time authentic accounts of the Deccan country are available, and Mr. Gribble has used them to excellent purpose in the volume before us, which brings the reader down to the early part of the seventeenth century, when a new kingdom had its birth. The deeply interesting history of that kingdom, which is with us to this day, is to be dealt with in the next volume of Mr. Gribble's work, the issue of which will be awaited with interest by students.

IF Lord Salisbury had any misgivings as to the outcome of the Venezuela difficulty, and of the demands of President Kruger for access to the sea and the right to appoint his own ambassadors to foreign courts, he must be greatly reassured by the receipt of a joint cablegram informing him that Australia will support him in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. To us in Bombay it is news that the integrity of the British Empire was in peril. We were not even informed by Reuter of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary's fearless measures to avert the peril, whatever it may be. Still it is gratifying to know that such measures have been taken, but that they have the full approval of the for once unanimous Governments of the Australian Colonies. It is to be hoped that the Colonial legislatures will now follow up the patriotic declaration of their respective Governments that they will loyally support England in resisting and resenting all foreign interference in matters of British and Colonial concern. They can do this very effectively by voting some millions as a contribution towards the building of a still mightier fleet than that which is now paid for exclusively out of the pocket of the British tax-payer. India does not leave the British tax-payer to bear the whole burden of military preparations for the defence of the Empire. The Indian treasury equips, maintains, and pays a splendid army, numbering over two hundred thousand men, ready for any emergency. The colonies should take this example to heart and emulate it. Then, indeed, they will be in a condition to give loyal support to England if the integrity of the Empire be threatened. But they are not at present in a position to give any effective aid of the kind. Take, for instance, the case of Canada. With four thousand miles of frontier the Dominion has a military force of 35,000 men with obsolete weapons. The Australian colonies could not put even that small number in the field to defend a continent nearly as large as Europe.

PERIM, as we stated the other day, has been slighted, and her dignity as a coaling station has been offended. To provide against further disrespect the agents of the Perim Coal Company have issued a pamphlet, whose object is to show "Perim As It Is." The island, as everyone travelling to and from India knows, lies right across the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is more in the direct route than Aden, for to get to Aden a vessel must turn a disagreeable corner and run some few miles out of its course. There was neither herbage nor water in Perim some years ago, and though it was a British possession almost a century ago it was abandoned, and everyone knows the history of its re-occupation. Forty years ago, in consequence of correspondence between Brigadier-General Coghlan, then Political Resident at Aden, and the Government of Bombay, the construction of a light-house there was recommended. Sir Henry Leek, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, was in favour of going further, and urged that immediate possession be taken of Perim, for, said he, whoever are possessors of the Island of Perim have the "key to the Red Sea." This is as true to-day as it was then, and be it spoken to the everlasting credit of the Government it acted upon a postscript to Sir Henry Leek's letter, which said: "Since writing the above it has come to my knowledge that a French engineer is about to survey Perim and the islands in the Red Sea." This, however, by the way. What the Coal Company wishes to do is to attract attention to the conveniences of the harbour and the coaling facilities it provides. The harbour, we are assured, can accommodate as many steamers as Point de Galle, and is clear of obstructions. There is about a mile of clear anchorage half-a-mile wide, the depths ranging from nine fathoms to five fathoms about 100 yards from the shore. By using mooring buoys twenty large steamers could be moored safely without interfering with the traffic. It is sheltered from all winds and seas. The bottom is sand and mud, very good holding-ground for anchors. The Perim Coal Company found it advisable to remove a small bank of sand that interfered somewhat with the swinging of steamers when there were many at anchor in the harbour; dynamite was found to be of little use for this purpose, as the bank was so soft that the stuff displaced by an explosion was small and settled back again. Dredging was resorted to and the bank removed; the stuff dredged up was decayed coral, sand, and mud. Seven large steamers have been coaled at once, lying at single anchor. The company has lighted the harbour and buoyed all the shoals near the shore, so that steamers of any size can enter or leave at any time, day or night. At the present date nearly as much coaling is done to steamers calling at night as by day. It was not until 1882 that the Perim Coal Company was formed. The shareholders are mainly steam-shipowners, engaged in the Eastern trade. The undertaking was a more difficult one than may at first sight appear, for the company had in the first place to supply water for the use of its employes, and to do this a huge hulk was fitted up with condensers. Lighters were imported, huts built, coal coolies engaged, and shortly afterwards vessels began to stop at the port, and the trade quickly developed. Now the Company has sheds to accommodate over ten thousand tons of coal, and indeed Perim is the only coaling station between Colombo and Malta where the coal is protected from the evil influences of the weather by sheds. Thousands of steamers have been coaled by the Company, and considering that the coal is the same price there as at Aden, and no difference is made whether the customers are contractors or not, it is not surprising that their number is yearly increasing. The competition of Perim has been the means of breaking the monopoly at Aden and cheapening the cost of coaling to Eastern and Homeward-bound vessels. Perim has been under-rated of late owing to the jealousy of its rivals, and it is only fair to state her attractions. Her advantages are obvious.

A TABULAR statement, published elsewhere, shows the number of inquests held by the present coroner since he succeeded to the post formerly held by Dr. Blaney. During 1893 the total was 494, of which 61 were due to the deaths resulting from the Hindu-Mussalman riots, but the number was over eighty in excess of the previous year. In 1894, the number was 421, while last year the figures swelled to 470. New Year's Day made good promise for the twelve months, for the number of inquests held by the coroner on that day was only equalled by that of one other day, there being seven on each occasion. When it is remember that the coroner is not a whole time officer, the necessity for a complete change of system becomes apparent, especially when it is borne in mind that the list takes no account of adjournments.

A HOME correspondent sends us a letter on the protest of the Bar against the appointment of the new Judge, which is published in another column. To our correspondent, the subject apparently is a political conundrum, which may be thus expressed: "If Egypt and Corfu may invade Bombay and Bombay invade Calcutta, why may not Allahabad invade Bombay?" Our correspondent refers of course to the "Bombay invasion" of Calcutta by the appointment of Mr. Pigott, a Bombay Barrister, to the High Court of Calcutta some few years ago. The answer to this conundrum, he thinks, is not to be found in the argument of the Bar's protest against the invasion from Allahabad; it remains a connundrum still.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, left Aden, at 1 p.m., on the 12th inst., and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 1 p.m., on Thursday next. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BROWN, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been promoted to the honorary rank of Colonel.

THIS (Tuesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst will open the temporary home for Mussalman orphan boys, which Mr. Haji Zekria Haji Ahmed Patel has provided in Don Tar Street, Khodak, at his own expense, pending the erection of the larger building, towards which Mr. Haji Zekria has so liberally contributed.

AT a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, the debate on the Budget for 1896-97 was resumed, and the estimates for total income were passed at Rs. 85,55,700. During the debate the Hon. Mr. Mehta congratulated Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, upon the foresight and care with which the estimates were prepared and which enabled him to balance the income and the expenditure. Speaking on the water-tax, Mr. George Cotton suggested that mills and other industries of Bombay should be supplied water at a cheaper rate. He advocated the system of meter. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, on the other hand, was in favour of supplying water as freely as possible. Mr. Hamilton did not agree with Mr. Mehta remarking that the expenditure on water-works annually came to larger amount than the income derived from water tax and charges. The Corporation rejected the recommendation of the Standing Committee to increase the monthly salary of the Superintendent of Licenses by Rs. 60. The debate on the budget was further adjourned.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st December, 1895, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1894 of 99,345 maunds and of Rs. 36,768 in the earnings.

THE Government of India have decided that when military officers are deputed for duty with Imperial Service troops for periods under six months, and are not seconded in their regiments, their pay and allowances shall continue to be charged against the military estimate, deputation and travelling allowances only being charged to the Civil (Political) Department; but that when officers are deputed for periods exceeding six months, and are seconded in their regiments, all expenditure on their account, including their pay and allowances, will be charged to the Civil Department.

THE week's season reports for the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks.—Weather cold and occasionally cloudy in places. Harvesting of juar (*Sorghum vulgare*) continues in Nagpur and Chanda and is approaching completion in Wardha. In Seoni threshing of autumn crops nearly completed. Threshing of rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects of winter crops are reported to be somewhat brighter in Narsinghpur. In Chanda the crops are in a fair condition, but in Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Bilaspur and in unirrigated land in Nimar they are not doing well. In one tahsil of the Wardha District the wheat plants are becoming yellow for want of moisture. Prices steady except in Seoni, where they continue to be above normal.

MAJOR G. G. SIMPSON, R.A., No. 23 Company, Southern Division, R. A., having been transferred to the 17th Field Battery at Jubbulpore, will proceed forthwith to join the same.

THE parish of Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex, as in a strange predicament with reference to its public lighting. Five years ago the Lighting and Watching Act was adopted for a part of the parish, and the streets have been lighted ever since. Doubts have recently been raised as to whether the Act was legally adopted, and the Parish Council, to settle the matter, obtained an opinion from Mr. A. MacMorran, barrister-at-law, a well-known authority on local government matters. This gentleman is of opinion that owing to the neglect of certain formalities, the Act as never been properly adopted, and that the parish is in the position of one which has never been lighted. At a parish meeting held a few days ago a resolution was carried adopting the Act for the whole parish. A poll was demanded, and this will be held to morrow, when the whole question will, it is hoped, be finally settled. A majority of two-thirds is required to adopt the Act, and should this not be obtained, the lighting of the streets will cease, and a question will then arise as to who is to pay the gas bill for the last three months.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SATURDAY'S CABINET COUNCIL.

CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The *Westminster Gazette* states that Lord Salisbury informed the Cabinet which met on Saturday that more cordial relations had been established with France by the prompt settlement of some old disputes.

This, the *Gazette* states, may be regarded as the first step towards a British rapprochement with Russia and France.

THE TRANSVAAL AND VENEZUELA QUESTIONS.

It is understood that the Government intends to present to Parliament full information regarding the Transvaal and Venezuela questions. The American Venezuela Commission will thus have access to the British case as regards the Venezuela Boundary question.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT KRUGER.

President Kruger has issued a conciliatory Proclamation, urging the Boers and Uitlanders to forget and forgive their recent differences.

Commandeering has been stopped in the Transvaal.

MR. CECIL RHODES' POLITICAL CAREER ONLY BEGINNING.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, in a speech at Kimberley, thanking the inhabitants for the cordial reception granted him, said that his political career was not ended, but was only now beginning.

THE NEW YORK WORLD AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

The New York *World* has despatched a telegram to Mr. Cecil Rhodes in which it states that it is impossible to refuse civil rights to the Uitlanders of the Transvaal, and that Great Britain is bound to resist German interference in South Africa. It urges an "entente" between Great Britain and America to secure the peace of the world.

THE PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Dr. Jameson and his officers are still at Pretoria. His followers have been despatched to Natal *en route* to England.

President Kruger is stipulating for their deportation.

THE FIGHTING IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Captain G. de Herriez-Smith, belonging to the Sikh Armed Police Force, was severely wounded during the fight with the slave dealer Olozi.

AUSTRALIA WILL UPHOLD THE INTEGRITY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The Governments of the Australian Colonies have jointly telegraphed to Lord Salisbury congratulating him on the fearless measures he has taken in defence of the integrity of the Empire, and assuring him that Australia will loyally support England in her resolve to resent any foreign interference in matters of British and Colonial concern.

THE P. W. D. SECRETARIAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

Mr. O. Lees, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been appointed to officiate for Mr. N. F. Mackenzie as Under-Secretary for Irrigation in the Public Works Department (Government of India). Mr. Mackenzie has been somewhat seriously ill.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the next week's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council a bill will be introduced by Sir J. Westland to ensure the proper taxing of "ganja" in Northern India. This legislation is the outcome of the labours of the Hemp Drugs Commission, and the object aimed at is to impose an initial tax on the quantity apart from the license fees exacted for the sale of the drug.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. G. A. Anderson has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Director-General of Railways, vice Mr. Hebbert.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF MADRAS.

RANGOON, JAN. 13.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Mansfield Clarke has left Rangoon for Mandalay and Bhamo, and returns here early in February. The statement that his Excellency visits the Shan States is inaccurate.

A R. C. CATHEDRAL FOR RANGOON.

Plans and estimates for a new Roman Catholic Cathedral in Rangoon are accepted, the cost exceeding Rupees three lakhs.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN HINDU CITIZEN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 13.

Mahadeo Balbal Namjoshi, who was suffering from lung-disease for nearly three months, died this evening. His premature death is mourned by all classes here. Poona owes most of its industrial activity to him. He was one of the promoters of the New English School, and worked hard to collect funds for the Furgusson College. He also edited the "Industrial Revenue" and another industrial journal in Maratha, and was connected with the editiorial staff of the "Maharatta" for a long time. His services to the local Municipality were invaluable. He was such a strong Congressman that he could be prevailed upon to remain at home during the last sessions with very great difficulty. In him the public loses an enterprising, intelligent and self-sacrificing public worker. His funeral was very largely attended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

HONG KONG, JAN. 13.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera .... 3 3-4d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols 106 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes 101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 61 3-8
Bar Silver 30 9-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

THE views of Mr. C. D. Gray, a retired Colonel of the American Army, regarding the present critical state of affairs in the Dutch Republic, from whence he has lately come, are those of an intelligent and well-travelled man, who has studied the Uitlander problem on the spot, and are all the more worthy of attention since he cannot be accused of partiality. In the course of a conversation, yesterday morning, he distributed blame pretty freely to both parties in the quarrel which led to Administrator Jameson's adventurous expedition into the Republic. "The Boers in Johannesburg," said Mr. Gray, "seem to think that Providence put the gold in the ground for them, and for them alone; while the foreign residents are of opinion that it is just the other way, and that the gold is meant for foreigners. It seems to me that the Uitlanders have conducted their agitation for reforms in an altogether unwise way. As an instance, I may tell you that a petition asking for enfranchisement and other reforms was lately presented to the Republican Parliament purporting to contain the signatures of between thirty and forty thousand persons. It was solemnly alleged that the petition had been signed by the Emperor William, the King of Belgium, and a host of other celebrities, including well-known actresses, some of whom were probably unaware of the very existence of the dispute between the Boer Government and the foreign residents. Of course, after this the petition was regarded as nothing else than a huge fabrication. President Kruger is very friendly with the German Consul in Johannesburg, Herr Vonberg, and, therefore, regards himself as the friend of the German Emperor. And it is certain that the Emperor William is disposed to be very agreeable to the Republic. Some weeks before the late trouble broke out a German man-of-war of five or six thousand tons was lying off Delagoa Bay, and, as you are aware, the Emperor was desirous of landing troops there after Dr. Jameson's raid. This would have been done had not the Portuguese Government refused the requisite permission. Naturally, when the petition came before the Volksrad, it was taken as a ridiculous document, and the members laughed outright when it was stated that the Emperor William was one of the signatories. President Kruger said that the German Emperor was his friend, and he would not allow him to be insulted in that way. Feeling ran so high in regard to the matter that they actually came to fisticuffs in the Volksrad. If the foreign residents in the Transvaal had really been serious in their agitation for improved administration they would have gone to work in a very different style, and instead of selling ammunition and food to the Boers, when Dr. Jameson appeared upon the scene, they would have assisted him, as indeed they were bound to do, seeing that they had invoked his aid. In response not only to the speech of Mr. Lionel Phillips, in which he hinted at the possibility of the services of ten thousand men being requisitioned over the borders, but also to more direct applications for assistance, Dr. Jameson proceeded to a position within six miles of Johannesburg, but found to his cost that the men who had invoked his aid were not prepared to help him, even to the extent of supplying food for his troops and horses. One might have supposed that if they were really desirous of freeing themselves from the alleged oppressions of the Republic, they would then and there have struck a blow for liberty."

Asked whether this step would not have led to the intervention of the British Government, Mr. Gray pointed out that considerable time would have elapsed before the English troops could have reached the Transvaal. In the first place they would have to go through the Orange Free State, the residents of which would not, under such circumstances, have been friendly to their march. As the South African railway belongs to the British Government they could bring ammunition and men to within 60 miles of Johannesburg by rail, but the subsequent march would be a difficult one as it would be through a country without roads and with very inadequate supplies. In his opinion the Uitlanders should have grasped the situation and made themselves masters of it. Instead of that they allowed President Kruger to carry everything before him. He believed that had the Uitlanders co-operated with Dr. Jameson their victory would have been an easy one since they far out-numbered the Boers, and many of them were armed. On the other hand, the Boers, although apparently dull and quiet, have the ferocity of tigers when aroused. It was all very well to talk about "British soldiers knocking their d——d heads off," but the Boers would not allow that to be done without first fighting stubbornly and well to save them. They are all very good shots, and are trained to the use of fire-arms from infancy. Boys and girls at the age of six or seven are entrusted with arms and are expected to know how to use them.

The account Mr. Gray gave of the characteristics of the majority of the foreign residents of Johannesburg was the reverse of flattering. He said that most of the so-called English residents are Jews from Whitechapel, who went to Africa to obtain all the money they could by fair means or foul. When not at work they spend almost all their time in gambling in skittle-allies and drinking saloons; and such was the laxity of their morals that it would be unsafe for a lady to walk down the main streets of the city at night, even when accompanied by an escort. There were no paved side-walks in the town, notwithstanding the immense wealth obtained from the surrounding gold mines, and for this the foreign residents blamed the Government. But in Mr. Gray's opinion the Uitlanders are largely responsible themselves for the lack of attention paid to the sanitary requirements of the place. There is a Sanitary Board in existence composed of members of the Reform Committee, and Government had not only sanctioned this Board, but had voted £25,000 sterling to carry out improvements, but they neglected to avail themselves of this money, and simply went on complaining against Government. This was, however, only like all the other actions of the Uitlanders, who apparently believed in getting other people's aid instead of helping themselves. Before applying to Dr. Jameson they should have formed Volunteer Corps and have purchased ammunition. There is no law in the Transvaal against volunteering, although it is true there was a heavy duty on ammunition as there was on most necessaries of life. But it would have been better to pay these heavy dues once for all, and to have freed themselves from such heavy taxes in the future.

Questioned as to whether Commissioner Jameson acted with the knowledge of the Chartered Company, and of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Gray said that the facts certainly pointed to complicity. A few weeks before this trouble broke out Colonel Rhodes visited Johannesburg, and did his best in a more or less secret way to stir up the dislike of the Uitlanders to the Boer Government. He seems to have done this to such good purpose that he was warned to leave the country. Mr. Gray attributes Mr. Cecil Rhodes' approval of the course taken by Dr Jameson, partly to his desire for British aggrandisement, but mainly to the financial interest he has in the gold mines. "The gold that is said to be in South Africa outside the area, 27 miles by 30, of which Johannesburg is the centre," said Mr. Gray enigmatically, "is not there, but on the London Stock Exchange. Many of the Companies, of which Mr. Rhodes is the chairman, are absolutely worthless so far as the prospects of finding gold are concerned, and it is only because they are so zealously boomed that the shares have sold so well. Mr. Rhodes was, therefore, naturally anxious to obtain control in the only part of South Africa where, so far as our present knowledge extends, the supplies are really abundant. To this end he commissioned Colonel Rhodes to Johannesburg to stir up the people there and set his friend and right-hand man, Dr. Jameson, to work. The result, as all the world knows, was disastrous. The Uitlanders did not co-operate, and the sudden blow for the Transvaal was a great failure. Mr. Rhodes is a man of great powers of mind. He is in fact the Napoleon of South Africa, and this is his Waterloo. His resignation, under the circumstances, was the wisest course; it was far better to retire before being forced to do so by the course of events. And, after all, this was not his first failure. The zenith of his power had already begun to wane, and for two reasons; one was that during the last year or so he had become very unpopular. He had always been feared throughout South Africa, but now detestation is joined to fear. In the teeth of great opposition he last year managed to get a bill carried through the Cape Parliament entitled the Scab Act, forcing the farmers to use a liquid preparation for washing their sheep, Mr. Rhodes being the proprietor of the largest company in South Africa for the sale of sheep-wash. He had also taken advantage of his immense wealth to buy up the local press, and amongst other papers the *South African Telegraph* belonged to him, but he was so arbitrary and imperious that no one could work heartily with him or for him for long together. Another cause of the decline of his power was that he found the present Secretary for the Colonies a very different man to deal with than his immediate predecessor. If ever the history of the relations of Mr. Chamberlain with Mr. Rhodes come to be written, it will explain a hundred and one things which now seem incomprehensible. When Lord Ripon was at the Colonial Office, Mr Rhodes had absolutely his own way; but he found Mr. Chamberlain an altogether different man to deal with. Had Dr. Jameson's old attempts succeeded, no doubt Mr. Rhodes, by promising the people reforms, &c., would have got them on his side, in the first flush of success, but I do not think that in the end they would have gained much by doing that. They would have found that they had exchanged a Government that let them do very much what they pleased, for a hand of iron."

Our informant is of opinion, that while the British Government would have been strongly opposed to unconstitutional measures on the part of the residents of the Transvaal, it would not have been easy to reassert the *status quo* had Dr. Jameson's plan of action succeeded. The Uitlanders would have been in possession, and that is nine points of the law. He is of opinion that while the company, owning as it does immense property, will remain, the Charter may be taken away by Mr. Chamberlain. This will save many a young Englishman from fever and death as they go into the interior expecting to find gold, but are bitterly disappointed.

Asked how it is that German Government should be so interested in Transvaal affairs, Mr. Gray said that, like the Dutch, they had considerable financial interests there. The German firms include a branch for the sale of Krupp machinery, the Emperor William being personally interested in the success of the firm. A German company also supplies all the electric lighting to the city. As he had said, most of the so-called English residents were unprincipled Whitechapel Jews, and the respectable English element regarded the agitations being carried on with very slight favour. They knew that they were much better off than they would be in "England, where the labour market was so over-crowded, and where many of them who now earned 25 shillings a day digging in the mines would not earn more than that in a week. It is true that living is much dearer owing to the high duties imposed by Government. For instance, a single cabbage costs a sum equivalent to three rupees; a small bunch of cauliflowers, Rs. 5; and a small bundle of horse forage Re. 1-8. In fact, an ordinary labouring man could not live there on less than £3 a week. Nowhere is money earned so quickly, and so far as all but the few respectable residents were concerned, nowhere did money go so fast. He had seen cases where one day a man would arrive penniless and borrow a shilling to get a cigarette or a drink, and the next day would have £5 or £10 in his possession. Many a man on obtaining a sum like that would promptly go and gamble it all away, or would get a box at the theatre and take there some women, with whom he could not even converse as he did not understand her language. The position of affairs was simply this. On the one hand, there was gambling, drinking, and riotous excess; on the other hand, they had a dull, obstinate and inexperienced Government, some of the members of which had never even seen the sea, and scarcely any of whom had had the liberal education derivable from travel. The Sanirary Committee set up by the Johannesburghers with the sanction of the Government was even more incompetent; the members were so ill-fitted for the duties of Municipal Administration that there had been instances of their allowing water to be used for watering gardens at times when the water-works were almost empty. The result was that the famous Barnato who owned the water-works was enabled to charge fabulous prices even for that necessity of life. It was the same in other respects, and the monopolists were able to demand excessive sums for their commodities. It was clear that there were grave faults on both sides, and that the system of Government would have to undergo considerable reform before Johannesburg was administered in a manner at all worthy of the immense wealth produced from its gold mines. So far as he could see the prospect was that President Kruger, elated by his success, would overestimate his powers, and thus bring about his own administrative ruin, if not that of the Republic.

Before leaving, Mr. Gray handed to us the following list of the Transvaal Government:—

PRESIDENT:
His Honour S. J. P. Kruger, State President, S.A.R.

MEMBERS:
General P. J. Joubert, Commander-General, and Superintendent of Native Affairs.
General N. J. Smit, Vice-President, S.A.R.
J. L. M. Kock, Executive Council.
J. M. A. Wolmarans, Executive Council.
Dr. W. J. Leyds, Secretary of State.
J. G. Kotze, Chief Justice, S.A.R.
J. J. Burger, Chairman, First Volksraad.
N. S. Malherbe, Chairman, Second Volksraad.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE:
J. L. van der Merwe, Mining Commissioner.
J. N. Boshoff, Treasurer-General.
J. S. Marais, Auditor-General.
Johann Rissik, Surveyor-General.
Chr. J. Joubert, Minister of Mines.
C. Van Boeschoten, Under-State Secretary, Home Department.
Isaac van Alphen, Postmaster-General.
H. Mansvelt, Superintendent of Education.
S. Vierda, Chief of Public Works.
J. S. Smit, Railway Commissioner.
C. K van Trotsenburg, Chief of Telegraph Department.
T. H. Krogh, Under-State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
E. H. de Waal, Inspector-General of Customs.
J. C. Minaar, Registrar of Deeds.
F. P. J. van Nikkelen Kuyper, Orphan Master and Master, High Court.

Several of the above are natives of Holland, and well educated.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

THE following table shows the number of inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the three years just closed. The figures are exclusive of adjournments:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
January	35	33	†43
February	48	33	34
March	28	35	41
April	40	37	43
May	42	35	38
June	27	46	43
July	35	29	46
August	*98	37	25
September	27	34	32
October	42	33	48
November	25	34	33
December	47	35	44
	494	421	470

* 61 were due to the Bombay Riots.
† On 1st January and 7th March, 1895, there were seven inquests, the largest number ever held in one day.

In 1887 there were 405 inquests.
In 1888 " 413 "
In 1889 " 415 "
In 1890 " 407 "
In 1891 " 403 "
In 1892 " 409 "

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. MINTO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Minto, under the command of Captain G. Baugh, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Calcutta, which port she left on the 5th instant, and called at Madras on the 7th en route. She has brought 500 barrels of gun powder for the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, for making cartridges. Since she left Bombay in February, 1894, she has been doing station duty. She will enter the Government Dry Dock for repairs, and will remain here for a few weeks, after which she will probably have for Aden to do station duty there. She had a fine passage throughout.

POCKET picking by young girls is said to be an offence on the increase in Paris. A number of these precocious criminals have been arrested. Upon one of them no fewer than thirteen purses were found. The girl's only regret was that she had not stopped at twelve, or stolen at least onemore. "Thirteen," she said; "that is how I got caught. It was the unlucky number."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 20.

THE MILE RECORD.

THE past season has seen a great upheaval of records in sporting concerns, and in none more so than those appertaining to cycling. Improvements in racing tracks, in bicycles, and in pacing arrangements must be held chiefly responsible for this advance, rather than to any phenomenal effort on the part of any particular rider or riders. We have had some remarkably good men out it is true, but it is extremely doubtful if they are the equals of, let alone the superiors of many of the old time giants. It would indeed be interesting to know what the Hon. Keith Falconer, J. Keen, H. L. Cortis, Dave Stanton, Waller, and others who led the way when cycling was in its infancy, would be able to accomplish under conditions which obtain to-day. So rapidly are these records made and smashed up that it is a matter of very considerable difficulty for anyone not actively in touch with the cycling world to keep pace with them, and at the moment I should not care to say offhand just what is the English record for a mile. This is the distance which brings most renown, and has most fascination for the men who hanker after records. Only a few weeks ago mention was made of the marvellous riding of a young fellow named Chinn, who brought down the previous record some few seconds. But no sooner was this accomplished than another rider, Gibbons-Brookes, rode a mile in still faster time, and now the record stands, if I may rely upon my memory, at one minute fifty-three and three-fifths seconds. This is truly wonderful time; and yet even this is not expected to stand for any length of time. "A mile a minute" to most people must appear altogether beyond attainment by anything human, but when we find that a pair of cyclists have ridden the distance in slightly over a minute and a quarter, the accomplishment of this stupendous feat may be nearer than a good many of us suppose. Besides the mile record in cycling, we find that the amateur time of 4ms. 18 2-5secs., made by W. G. George in 1884. has also been wiped out, that sterling distance runner, F. E. Bacon, having succeeded in doing this at the Amateur Championship meeting. When we come to remember that George himself later in his career ran a mile in 4mins. 12½secs., it seems somewhat strange that his amateur record should have remained unbeaten for a period of eleven years. Then, too, we have Sturgess's walking records to claim for 1895, so that altogether it has not been a wholly uneventful year so far as records are concerned.

AN INGENIOUS COMPILATION.

Some little time ago an ingenious and painstaking writer, supposed by many to be the versatile H. H. Griffin, gave to the world the various mile records which were well authenticated, and those who are fond of making comparisons will find the the following details interesting: Railway train 49 4-5secs.; ice yacht, 1min. 10secs.; running horse, 1min. 35½sec.; torpedo boat (with tide), 1min. 50sec.; torpedo boat (still water) 2min. 5 1-5sec.; safety bicycle, 1min. 50 2-5sec. (C. F. Barden's time); tandem bicycle, 1min. 25½sec.; steam yacht, 2min. 12½sec.; ice skating (with wind), 2min. 12 3-5sec.; ocean liner, 2min. 20sec.; roller skating, 2min. 50sec.; running, 4min. 12½sec.; rowing (single sculls) 5min. 40sec.; snow shoes (running), 5min. 42½sec.; walking, 6min. 23sec.; snow shoes (walking), 9min. 14sec.; canoe 9min. 22sec.; swimming, 28min. 18 2-5sec. In its way this is a most extraordinary analysis, but there are a few omissions which would make it still more complete. There is no mention of the greyhound, the flight of homing pigeons or swallows, or the velocity of a cannon shot, the latter probably holding the world's record. Of all the above, however, which depend upon a man's own exertion, we find the cyclist bears the palm. To cut through the air at the rate of thirty miles an hour must be a wonderful experience, and some of the crack riders who have been afterwards questioned declare that the sensation is almost appalling, and one can easily believe it. One noted cyclist said that he felt completely dazed and stupid after one of these phenomenal tandem rides, and rush of the air affecting the respiration, the eyesight, as well as the hearing—a complete numbness, in fact, supervening for some time afterward. What it will be like if ever the time is brought down to a mile a minute seems almost too stupefying to contemplate.

THE SPEED OF THE HORSE.

Compared with the speed of the best horses of the last century it would appear that very little progress indeed has been made by modern breeders and trainers. We hear a good deal at times of the magnificence of such modern heroes as Ormonde, Isonomy and Isinglass, but it is doubtful if either were speedier than the cream of the turf a hundred years or more ago. Let me quote a few instances from an old Sporting Directory showing the speed and stamina of a few of the equine celebrities of the long ago. They show that the horse of that period could not only run fast but stay too. This old authority I have mentioned says: Common report credits Flying Childers with running a mile a minute, but there is no authentic record of this. He ran over the Round Course of Newmarket (three miles six furlongs and ninety-three yards) in six minutes and forty seconds; and the Beacon Course (four miles, one furlong end one hundred and thirty-eight yards) in seven minutes and thirty seconds. In 1772 a mile was run by Firetail in one minute and four seconds. (This time, it will be noted, is quite half a minute faster than that quoted in the preceding paragraph. Readers must decide for themselves between the Sporting Directory and the statistician I have quoted.) For a truly remarkable feat the following deserves special prominence:—In October, 1741, at the Curragh meeting in Ireland, Mr. Wilde engaged to ride 127 miles in nine hours. He performed it in six hours and 21 minutes. He employed ten horses, and allowing for mounting and dismounting, and a moment for refreshment, he rode for six hours at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Even this was exceeded by a Mr. Thornhill in 1745, for he rode from Stilton to London and back, and again to Stilton, a distance of 213 miles, in eleven hours and thirty-four minutes, which is after allowing the least possible time for changing horses, twenty miles an hour for eleven hours, and on the turnpike road and uneven ground. Turpin's ride to York surely fades into insignificance after such a feat as this. How Mr. Thornhill managed to conciliate the turnpike keepers in the time is not a little remarkable. Mr. Shaftoe is another celebrity whose deeds have been recorded and duly handed down to posterity. In 1762, with ten horses, and five of them ridden twice, he accomplished fifty miles and a quarter in one hour and forty-nine minutes. In the following year, he won a still more remarkable match. He was to procure a person to ride one hundred miles a day, on any one horse each day, for twenty-nine days together, and to have any number of horses not exceeding twenty-nine: he accomplished it on fourteen horses, and one day he rode 160 miles, on account of the tiring of his first horse. How will the following smart feat compare with the doings of 1895 flyers? In December, 1786, Mr. Hall's Quibbler ran 23 miles round the flat at Newmarket in 57min. 10s., an extraordinary instance of the stoutness and speed of a racehorse. The famous Flying Childers is recorded to have run one third of a mile in twenty seconds. Great a feat as this was, his running over a distance of four miles, carrying 9st. 2lb., in 6min. 48sec. is still more astonishing. This grand horse is said to have made a leap of 30ft. upon level ground, and covered a space of 25ft. at every stroke when racing. Bay Malton ran four miles over York in 7min. 43½sec.; whilst Eclipse—the wonderful Eclipse—ran the same distance over York in 8min. with twelve stone up. This is recorded to have been accomplished, too, going only at his own rate without any inducement to speed.

OLD-FASHIONED NOTIONS.

Whether or not the best of our horses to-day could equal or excel any of the performances I have quoted is not, hapily, for me to decide. Judged solely by results in the great races of the year British breeders appear to be more than able to hold their own. The origin of the English thoroughored has always been a contentious subject, and no one, so far as I am aware, has ever authoritatively settled the point. By some he is traced to Eastern parentage, whilst others contend that he is the native product, improved and perfected by judicious crossing with the Barb, the Turk, or the Arabian. "The Stud Book," the authority of all British breeders, traces all the old racers to some Eastern origin or until the pedigree is lost in the uncertainty of an early period of breeding. It has been generally allowed, however, that whatever may be due to Eastern extraction, the present thoroughbred has been improved and perfected by the English climate and diligent cultivation. Quite fifty years ago now there was some thing of an outcry as to the degeneracy of the horse, but expert opinion was altogether against the assumption. As the breeding of thoroughbreds increased, so the wonderful achievements of the few became fewer and fewer, and what some of the alarmists considered deterioration was nothing more than a levelling up just as we to-day find the Football League competition equilising the prowess of the leadinn teams. It is now no longer a question of Preston North End first and the rest nowhere; but a rare struggle between a dozen or more clubs, everyone of which are capable of furnishing "a surprise." But what I set out to show in this note was the difference of ideas with respect to two-year-old races nowadays with those of half-a-century ago. Referring to the outcry of degeneracy, "Training," one of the authorities of the day, said, "If one circumstance could, more than any other, produce this degeneracy, it would be our absurd and cruel habit of bringing out horses too soon, and the frequent failure of their legs before they have come to their full power. Childers and Eclipse did not appear until they were five years old; but many of our best horses, and those perhaps, who would have shown equal excellence with the most celebrated racers, are foundered and destroyed before that period. Whether the introduction of short races, and so young horses, be advantageous, and whether stoutness and usefulness may not thus be somewhat too much sacrificed to speed; whether there may be danger that an animal designed for service may, in process of time, be frittered away almost to a shadow of what he was, in order that at two years old, over the one mile course, he may astonish the crowd by his fleetness, are questions that more concern the sporting man than the agriculturist; and yet they concern the agriculturist, too, for racing is principally valuable as connected with breeding, and as the test of breeding." These are weighty words, and though they may not appeal to the million, they must commend themselves to a considerable section of sporting enthusiasts who have long been protesting, and protest to-day, against the imposition of featherweights in hanpicaps, against the introduction of the commonest of the common platers in high-class races, and the employment of mere skeletons of boys as riders instead of full-grown experienced horsemen. Here for the present, I must leave the subject. To followers of the "sport of kings" the question of stamina versus speed should open up a wide field of discussion. I, for one, am not altogether sure that these tear-away mile sprints for two-year-olds are the highest form of horse-racing; rather the reverse.

FOOTBALL VETERANS.

Having gossiped at some length about the turf, let us for a moment turn our attention to the winter pastime and a couple of its most renowned players. In Association circles there are probably no better known professionals than J. Goodall (of Derby County) and Dennis Hodgetts (of Aston Villa), the latter of whom is considered by many the doyen of Association football. Both have been before the public many years now, and both have won distinguished honours. Although of Scottish extraction, Goodall was born in London, a fortunate circumstance, which has enabled England to command his services on many occasions in International matches. It was when Preston North End was at the height of its fame that Goodall became such a popular favourite, and it says a great deal for this level-headedness and his straightforward dealing that he has not lost none of the friends he made in his earlier days. Not only, indeed, has he lost none, but he gained thousands more, and to-day there are few who enjoy such wide-spread popularity. The reason for this is not for to see. Both on and off the field he has always remembered that though a professional man can always be a gentleman, and it has been his constant aim to set an example and live up to it. As a player he has proved himself one of the most brilliant England has ever possessed, his style, his speed his dribbling his accuracy in shooting, and his delightful delicacy in passing being such as few have equalled. He is, moreover, the soul of honour, and no opponent has ever been heard to complain of unfair play on his part. Unlike many of the younger blood now sporting League colours, he is wonderfully modest and unassuming in manner, and he carries this on to the field, too. Although so wonderfully clever and brilliant with the ball, he is the most unselfish of partners, and to see Bassett and the Derby County veteran gallop down the right wing in an international game is one of the sights to leave an impression on the mind for a lifetime. Roughness has always been left out of Goodall's play; whenever a charge can be avoided he will invariably avoid it, and it is due in some measure to this carefulness that he has been enabled to enjoy so brilliant a career. To participate in first-class football for some dozen years or more is something of which to be proud, and there can be little doubt that a good deal of Derby County's success this season has been brought about by the able captaincy and the genuine worrk of John Goodall, who is a credit to professionalism in every respect. Scarcely less celebrated, and certainly no less clever with the ball, is the famous international left-wing player, Hodgetts who boasts of something like fifteen years' play. In build he is greatly dissimilar to Goodhall, for whilst "Johnny," as his comrades invariably refer to him, has a lithe athletic figure. Hodgetts belongs to the burly school, standing close upon six feet and weighing 14st. Some four or five years ago he was probably at his very best and it was at that period of his long career that he towered above every other player in England as a skilful, effective football player. His perfect control of a ball on the field is something to marvel at, and for his size he is wonderfully nimble and agile. Of course, his fine physique renders him an invaluable acquisition in a team, and he has probably had more to do with bringing out the latent tatent of the young players who have been tried with him on the left wing than all the rest of the side put together. His feeding and protection have been of immense service to many and many a recruit who might otherwise have been lost amongst the crowd of mediocrities hanging on to the game. For some years now he has presided over the fortunes of a hostelry but he may safely be referred to as one of the most temperate men playing football to-day. He takes very great care of himself, and is seldom out of condition. Whatever opinions we may hold on professionalism, we must all feel that two such veterans as the pair I have briefly sketched have brought no little distinction to the profession.

RADHANPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just seen the short leader which appeared in your issue of the 8th instant, re Radhanpur affairs. The question of the will of course cannot be discussed here, as it now rests with Government to decide the matter. But I should like to correct the false impression conveyed by the use of the term "attachment." When this term is used in connection with property it is invariably understood in its legal significance. Now, you say that the private property of the widowed Rani has been so attached as well as the State property. May I then ask where the line is to be drawn between State and private treasure? But even if I were reliably informed as to this, still it is my obvious duty to *rescue* (not attach, please) all valuables whatsoever, temporarily, for the sake of the widow, her children, and the welfare of the State, until such time when definite orders shall be passed as to the future government of the State. Your informants need, therefore, be under no anxiety whatever, as the safeguarding of the interests of the ruling house is the very *raison d'etre* of the present interference. I may mention for the comfort of those who are anxious about the matter, that several requests for the return of articles said to be private property and of more immediate use have been complied with and the articles at once restored, a note being kept of such articles. How nice it is in these days, when there is so much of self-interest rampant, to find that there are yet a few bright examples of disinterestedness left, as evidenced by the sentiments expressed in your above quoted article.—Yours, &c.,

W. BEALE.

RECENT JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with much interest in the *Bombay Gazette* Summary of the 7th instant, the protest sent by the Bombay Bar to the Secretary of State against the recent judicial appointment. As an old and absent member of the Bar I hope you will allow me to make a few comments on the protest. It strikes me as being made *many years* too late. The argument of the protest is most admirably stated, and the document itself must, from its very existence, be a source of great consolation and satisfaction to the deserving official who has been superseded. But official supersession is no new thing. It seems to be a law inherent in all State appointments. A few years ago an Egyptian official invaded the High Court of Bombay and overthrew the whole of the Bombay Bar, including the then absent members. I refer, of course, to Mr., now Sir, John Scott, whose qualification for judicial service in Bombay was, that he had served the British Government well in a legal capacity in another country. The argument of the protest could then have been used with much greater force against that appointment than it can be now against the new Judge. The fact is, the High Court of Bombay has always been a peculiar *habitat* for officials who have rendered the British Government good legal service *outside* India. The late most excellent Chief Justice, Sir C. Sargent, is another instance. He was an invader from the Ionian Islands. I well remember the surprise with which the Bar of that day heard of his appointment in the year 1866. With hardly any experience at the English Bar before he went to Corfu, his good service there did not equip him with any of that experience which the protest demands as an essential qualification for a Judge in Bombay. Yet his keen intellect, strong common-sense, and unvarying courtesy alike to the junior and senior Bar gained him a judicial reputation second only to that of the great Sir James Macintosh in the olden days. I also well remember the cordiality and assistance which the Bar of that day gave to the new judge and how greatly he appreciated it. I have no doubt the Bar of the present day will preserve unbroken the same courteous record to the present new judge. It certainly would be a good thing if legal service in India either as acting judge or law officer counted for something in the European race for judicial promotion. But as a matter of fact it does not, unless the competitor has a strong political backing at Home. I can speak with some experience on that point. As the legal bricklayer in the memorable legislative Session of 1872, I laid the legal foundations of the two Acts to which Bombay in a great measure owes its foremost place of prosperity and political enlightenment in India. I refer to the Port Trust Act and the first Municipal Act, which gave local self-government to the inhabitants. Similar service in Egypt or elsewhere out of India would have earned an Indian judgeship, but the rule is that the jewel of service in India requires a political setting to render it of any practical utility. Mr. Bayley lately found that twenty years and upwards of good judicial service did not arrest the law of supersession, and the appointment of Chief Justice at which he had aimed so long, and deserved so well, eluded his grasp. In a philosophic spirit one may remark that the secrets of patronage and promotion are like the unknown elements in nature which defy scientific analysis. However much the Bar may justly regret the supersession of Mr. Starling, they have a large compensation in the elevation of Mr. Budrudin Tyabji to the Bench. Mahomedans as well as Hindus are in their right place on the Bench of the High Court. In future years, when the Native Bar are the seniors and the Europeans the juniors, the protest will afford a valuable basis on which the claim may be made for a succession of Native judges on the grounds of experience in the laws, habits, and customs of the Indian people. The law of supersession moulded on the double lines of politics and merit in unequal lengths will probably prevail then as much as now.

One last word. The new judge is a young man with his life before him. I do not know him, but if he shapes his judicial course on the lines of the late C.J., Sir C. Sargent, he is sure to gain a great and excellent reputation.—Yours, &c.,

C. J. MAYHEW.

19, Westbourne Park, Dec. 27.

ALLEGED RECALL OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 11.

A PRIVATE telegram from Lisbon reports the dismissal of Senhor Raphael de Andrade, the Governor-General, after an administration of about two months. No one who has studied the recent events will be surprised with the result. The first shock caused in Portugal by an announcement of a revolt and the connivance of the natives with the revolters, which state of alarm was kept up by subsequent false official communications and telegrams, has been gradually wearing away by the information that reached Portugal from different sources. The nation must now be perfectly undeceived that revolt, sedition, and nativism were the invention of a clique. The scheme was to do away with the official and influential native element from the administration. This is clearly explained by the transferences and dismissals of the native officials and the persecution, and exiles of influential natives. The plot could not succeed, for it was based on false information. The result is that the Governor-General has to retire. He is not wholly to be blamed for the unhappy state of things. His predecessor was recalled because he could not go as far as the clique wanted to carry him. He saw through the humbug, and preferred official disgrace to lending his authority to acts of violence which were repugnant to his generous nature. Senhor Raphael de Andrade was thought to be the fit instrument for carrying out the degradation of the natives, for whom he had not much love, as his previous administration was unanimously condemned by all parties, and when he left the shores of Goa there was not a word of regret or good wish. His second administration meets with a more disastrous end. His continuation under the present circumstances was impossible unless Portugal was determined to goad the country to desperation. The news of his Excellency's recall will, no doubt, give relief to the community. It is a wonder that the recall of the Governor-General is not accompanied by that of Captain Gomes da Costa, the originator and promoter of all these disturbances. If the country is to be given a real peace, the officials who were dreaming sedition and revolt should also be removed from the scene. There is a great danger of perpetuating the alarm and unrest even with the arrival of a new Governor-General. The capital is completely denuded from Eurasian and native elements. The new Governor-General will be surrounded by the disappointed clique, and to cover their defeat will influence him in a wrong direction. There has scarcely been a Governor-General who has acted boldly, and independently, and to remove the danger of repeating the inglorious drama, the official atmosphere must be cleansed from the pernicious influences that have brought so much bloodshed, misery, and distress to the country. A correspondent of one of your contemporaries has been recommending Senhor Raphael de Andrade to be created Marquis for his important services. I hope his Excellency will get the distinction on his return to Portugal.

THE heroine of "A Woman's Reason," the new play by Mr. Brookfield and Mr. F. C. Phillips (author of "In a Looking Glass") in preparation at the Shaftesbury theatre, promises to be a self-willed person. So much, at least, is to be inferred from the fact that the three acts are labelled respectively "Because I must," "Because I will," and "Because I do." The part is to be played by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, who, profiting by the fact that she is not in the cast of "Trilby," joins Messrs. Morell and Waller's company for the occasion. "A Woman's Reason" will be produced very shortly after Christmas. Besides the lady mentioned, the company will include Mr. Coghlan, Mr. Waller, Mr. Brookfield, Mr. Kemble, Miss Florence West, Miss Carlotta Addison, and Miss Maude Millett. The new play entitled "The Wife of a Genius," of which something has been heard, is, we learn, not withdrawn, but only postponed, owing to unforeseen difficulties in the casting, until after the run of Messrs. Brookfield and Phillips's piece.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Viceroy is now well enough to be able to attend to such business as urgently demands his personal supervision, though he is still confined to bed.

On the return of Mr. G. T. Spankie from short leave, Mr. J. Deas, who has been officiating as one of the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, first for Mr. Howell and then for Mr. Spankie, goes as Judge to Moradabad.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, the Comptroller-General, will remain in England for the present, to give further evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure when that body reassembles in March.

Mr. R. N. Hodges, on his return from privilege leave, is posted as Engineer-in-Chief of the Ghaziabad Moradabad Railway Survey. Rai Sahib Kali Sunker Chatterji, Executive Engineer, State Railways, and Mr. Nixon, Assistant Engineer, Madras, are also posted to the same Survey.

Mr. W. R. Yates, Superintendent in the office of the Reporter on Economic Products, officiates as Assistant Curator of the Economic and Art Section in the Indian Museum during the absence of Mr. T. N. Mukharji, on privilege leave.

The next annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, will contain an interesting summary of all the evidence regarding the *comma bacillus* and its relation to cholera. The question of epidemic typhoid will also be dealt with in this report, which is to be issued during the current month.

At next week's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill will be introduced by Sir J. Westland to ensure the proper taxing of ganja in Northern India. This legislation is the outcome of the labours of the Hemp Drugs Commission, and the object aimed at is to impose an initial tax on the quantity, apart from the license fees exacted for the sale of the drug.

An important step in regard to the health of the Army in India is likely to be shortly taken, in the shape of the appointment of a special sanitary officer with bacteriological knowledge to each large cantonment. These officers will be charged with the care of the general health of troops so far as it is possible to secure this by careful sanitary precautions, and their duties will also be to inquire into the causes of outbreaks of epidemic disease. Three appointments will probably be made in the first instance as an experimental measure, Rawalpindi, Lucknow and Peshawar being the stations chosen. The Government of India are to be congratulated on this new departure, which should have the most beneficial results.

The Madras Government has decided to reorganise the Sanitary Engineer's department by placing the construction of all works under Public Works officials and abolishing the present executive establishment under the Sanitary Engineer. It was also proposed to grade the latter officer in the Public Works Department, but this was subsequently negatived, and the Sanitary Engineer will continue to hold an independent position somewhat analogous to that of the Consulting Architect.

On the proposal of Moulvi Mahomed Zaman Khan, Chief City Magistrate, a meeting of all the judicial officers and High Court pleaders assembled at the Chief Justice's house at Hyderabad to adopt measures for expressing their pleasure at the title of K.C.I.E. being conferred on Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, Bahadur. It was unanimously agreed that a deputation should wait on his Excellency the Minister, to present a congratulatory address and to request him to forward on their behalf an expression of thanks to the Viceroy.

A mysterious drowning accident was discovered last Sunday at the Near-end Lakes, Rangoon. It appears that the deceased, Arthur Lyons, employed as a clerk in the Burma Secretariat, went out for a walk on Fiday morning, and was not heard of since; but while Messrs. Bower, St. John, and Short were out boating they discovered a corpse. Towing it as far as the boat-house, on examination they proved it to be the body of Mr. Lyons. There was a bullet wound on one side of the forehead, and the waistcoat appears to have been torn from side to side, while a ring had evidently been wrenched off one of the fingers, giving the impression that the deceased came by his death through foul play and not without a violent struggle. The event has created a sensation. Mr. Lyons was considered a most excellent clerk, and rose very fast in the Secretariat.

On Christmas Day an attack was made on the mail runners between Jammu and Samba in Kashmir territory, midway between the villages of Baghlachack and Kolpura. The tract crosses a wide sandy plain, and about the centre of the plain in the small hours of the morning four men sprang out from behind a mound and felled the runners with blows of a heavy stick. They then rifled the mail bags, carrying away a hundred rupees in British coin and leaving the rest of the mail which contained registered and other articles, scattered about the place. The runners were seriously injured and had to be sent to hospital in Jammu on stretchers. Up to the present time no trace of the robbers has been discovered.

Nothing could have gone off more successfully than the Lungleh expedition, observes a contemporary, and Major Shakespear and all concerned are deserving of high praise for the smart and thorough manner in which the objects of the exploit have been effected. One of the pleasant features of the enterprise was the staunch loyalty displayed by some of the Chiefs. For instance, Sarpuia and Lalluova arranged in the event of hostilities to place picquets of their men on the two *Lushai* paths that lead to Lungleh. This was extremely gratifying, as it proved how completely these Chiefs identify themselves with our cause. Lalluova will be remembered as the genial Chief who accompanied Mr. Plowden to Calcutta last Christmas, and doubtless the brilliance of the reception at the Belvedere garden party was not without its effect upon the susceptible warrior.

Competent judges of oysters all agree that vinegar spoils the delicate flavour of the oyster. It is certainly the opinion in and around West Mersea, in Essex, a great oyster centre, that the only oysters which require an accompaniment of vinegar are those which would otherwise not be eaten at all, and to take vinegar with a native oyster straight from the bed is considered almost as an insult.

Truth hears that the Queen intends to make an important change in the Court routine next year, and that the summer residence at Osborne and the spring visit to Balmoral will be given up. The Queen will go to Osborne from Windsor towards the end of May for about five weeks, her residence there covering the Whitsuntide holidays and Ascot race week. The month of July is to be spent at Windsor, and the Queen will then go direct to Balmoral until the middle of November. This plan more resembles the arrangement which existed when Prince Albert was alive, except that in those days the annual residence of the Court at Balmoral never exceeded six or seven weeks. This change will also have the advantage of reducing the number of the Queen's journeys, thereby saving much fatigue, and also several thousands a year.

Kelmscott House, near Lechlade, on the Upper Thames—the home of William Morris, and at one time of Dante Rossetti also—is the subject of an interesting article by its present occupant in the *Guest*. The older part of the house was built about 1573, the latter 1640. The chief parlour is "panelled with pleasing George I. panelling painted white: the chimney-piece is no doubt of the date of the building and is of rude but rather amusing country work; the windows in this room are large and transomed, and it is as pleasant as possible; and I have many a memory of hot summer mornings passed in its coolness amidst the green reflections of the garden." Another delightful little room "has a good deal the look of a particularly pleasant cabin at sea, were it not for the elms and the rooks on the west, and the green garden shrubs and the blackbirds on the east."

LOGIC AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to draw your attention to the generally unsatisfactory results of the B.A. (old and new) examinations of 1894 and 1895 in Logic and Moral Philosophy group and to offer a few observations thereon. In 1894 out of 10 students who appeared according to the old course 2 passed (who, I learn, passed with some grace marks), which means 20 per cent., and out of 25 students who appeared according to the new course 9 passed, which means 36 per cent. In 1895 out of 7 students who appeared according to the old course 5 passed, which is about 71 per cent., and out of 24 that appeared according to the new course 9 passed, which is about 37 per cent. These percentages, except that of the old course in 1895, will be found much too low if compared with those of 1892 and 1893, which stand thus:—In 1892 out of 13 who appeared 8 passed, which is about 61 per cent., and in 1893 out of 6 who appeared 4 passed, which is nearly 67 per cent. Moreover, these percentages, except that of the old course in 1895, will be found too low if compared with those in other groups in these years, which is generally about 70 per cent. From this comparison, I submit, three possible inferences can be drawn, viz:—(1) That the batch of students of Logic and Moral Philosophy of 1894 and 1895 was less intelligent and less prepared; (2) that this batch of students had more difficult question papers to answer; and (3) that the answers were more strictly examined by the examiners. Now, let me see which of these inferences are valid and which not. The first inference, I venture to think, is improbable; for the same conditions would apply to the students in other branches, and the same causes must produce the same result; but the results in other branches are brilliant and even, I may say, better than those of the previous years in the same branches. The second inference, I submit, is true so far as the question papers set in 1894 for the old course are concerned, which were, I understand, more difficult and out of the way than those of the previous years, the examiners having in none of these confined themselves to the text books, but having gone beyond them—subject to this, the question papers, I understand, were fair. The third inference is in my opinion the most valid of the three. The strictness of the examiner or examiners in examining the answers was, I apprehend, greatly responsible for the low percentage of results generally in these years. Had the examiners in this group employed the same test as the one employed by the examiners in other groups the result, I submit, would have been the same or nearly the same as that in other groups; but in 1894 the result of the old course in this group was 20 per cent., 2 having passed with grace marks out of 10, whereas the results of the other groups were 84, 92, 85, 88 and 88 per cent. in Languages, History and Political Economy, Mathematics, Science A and Science B, respectively. It is evident from the results that the examiner or examiners in Logic and Moral Philosophy would seem to have employed a much higher test in 1894 and 1895 than that employed by the examiners in other groups in these years. If the examiner or examiners did employ such a high test in these years, how is it that the examiner or examiners did not employ a similar test in 1892 and 1893 as well? May I suggest that the discrepancy is possibly to be accounted for by the circumstance of the change of examiners in the latter years? Were the examiners the same the hypothesis of their employing a higher test in these years only will not, I presume, be so easily acceptable as a similar one in the case of the new examiner whose strictness, I venture to say with due deference to him, is so well known as hardly to need logical aid in tracing the cause of the low percentage of the results to it. It may, perhaps, be argued that one examiner is not bound to employ the same test as that employed by the others, but a difference of test obviously leads to injustice to the examinees.

With regard to the result of the old course in 1895, which is about 71 per cent., it must be borne in mind that all the students who appeared this year had failed to pass in the previous year or years, as the case may be, and thus it will be seen that to meet the high test employed by the new examiner, double or treble of the study required to pass in other groups is necessary, and this, too, for merely obtaining the requisite minimum of 30 per cent. How much more study will be necessary to come in classes I would leave you to judge.

Statistics and inferences apart, there is another circumstance of great moment that called my attention to this subject and led me to work out the statistics given above, and which may seem to be a mere statement, unaccompanied as it is by any evidence, but is, nevertheless, a fact. This is no other than the fear prevailing among students of the strictness of the new examiner, and in consequence of which many students who have a desire to take up these subjects are afraid to do so lest they might be made the victims of this strictness of the new examiner, and further this same fear has been inducing those that had already taken up these subjects to give them up and take up some other. I learn that in the Elphinstone College the Professor of these subjects has a meagre class to teach which, may I fear, perhaps, be due to this fear. My conviction, therefore, is that unless the proper authorities of our University investigate this matter very closely and carefully and hasten to remove the indirect discouragement caused by the injustice and inequality consequent on the over-strictness of the examiner or examiners, the subjects of Logic and Moral Philosophy are in danger of being entirely avoided by students as much as possible. In writing this, I venture to think that I am but giving expression to the feelings of students as, I feel sure, they themselves, for obvious reasons, cannot come forward to ventilate their grievances in the press.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 11. JUSTICE.

INTERMEDIATE RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Experience prompts me to write to you about the open partiality of reserving a good many closed compartments of 3rd class carriages of a through train over the "G. I. P. Railway for Europeans and Eurasians only," to which I request your readers to pay attention. Railway accommodation is for everyone who pays according to a stated rate of fare for a stated class, and cannot reasonably be regulated, and, as far as I know, is nowhere regulated by caste or creed. If the concession to the Europeans and Eurasians who are unable to pay the 2nd class fare is intended to enable them to travel the cheapest class (i.e., 3rd class) apart from the ordinary lower grade natives who throng the 3rd class carriages, the same concession should likewise have been held out to the equally respectable portion of the Native travelling public on the same ground and for the same reason. In order to remove this partiality and to meet the requirement (which will be felt the more on account of the lowering of the 3rd class fare and consequent difference between the 2nd and the 3rd class fares) of both the Europeans and Eurasians and the respectable portion of the Native travelling public, I submit that the caste and creed distinction for these reserved compartments may be removed and the compartments made available for passengers in general, but if under the existing rates it is found undesirable to give effect to the above suggestion the fare of such reserve compartments may be raised to 3 pies per mile for an ordinary through train (no necessity for such special fares existing in a mail train, the fare being 3 pies per mile), and the compartments designated "Intermediate: To carry six passengers." A certain number of 3rd class compartments of an ordinary through train may at any time be converted, according to the requirements, into "Intermediate" ones by applying thereto a board bearing the aforesaid inscription. In conclusion, I hope that the Railway Passengers' Association at Bombay and Thana, whose duty it is to fight out such questions with the railway authorities, will do full justice to this question so as to partially remove the inconvenience of the

NATIVE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

HONOUR TO A MAHOMEDAN CITIZEN.

At the invitation of the Anjumane-Yatim Khana-e-Ahle Islam of Bombay, a large and influential meeting of Mahomedans was held, last night, in the hall of Moozeraffad, Grant Road, to do honour to Mr. Haji Zakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, who has contributed the munificent sum of two lakhs of rupees for the purpose of founding a Mahomedan Orphanage and Asylum in Bombay; and to present an address to him, congratulating him in connection with the undertaking. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was called to the chair. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Ressaldar Saiydoola Khan, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Hassumbhoy Visram, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Jan Mahomed Joosub, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Kazi Kabirudin, E. E. Kurwa, Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Haji Saboo Sidick, Hajee Adum Sidick, Hajibhoy Visram, Oomer Jamal, Peermahomed Allarakhia, &c. Mr. Rahimtula Davood, the president of the Anjuman, read the address, which stated, among other things, that, by the grace of God, a long-felt want in the Mahomedan community was about to be supplied. The munificent donor would reap the reward of his bounty in the blessings of thousands of needy and suffering Mahomedans in the future. The chairman then delivered an eloquent address on the many wants of the Mahomedan community, and invoked blessings on the benevolent donor for his munificent gift for the relief and support of needy and distressed children of the community. In presenting the address to Mr. Haji Ahmed Patel, the chairman wished him long life, and garlanded him and presented to him a large bouquet of flowers. An adjournment was then made to the refreshment tables, and after passing an agreeable hour and a-half the assembly separated after the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

ACTION ON A MARINE POLICY OF INSURANCE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. Rustumjee Merwanjee Patel, Second Judge.)

DHURAMDAS ASSANUND VS. CANJI LILLADHUR.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardesheer, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Rivet-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—This is a case of some importance to underwriters, and out of the several questions raised by the defence, the one as regards "deviation" is of peculiar interest. The plaintiff is the assured, the owner of the cargo, and the defendant is the insurer. The claim for Rs. 694-3-1, arises under an English policy of Insurance, which form seems to have been adopted by native underwriters in Bombay. On the evidence I find the following facts as proved. The Kotia Pankhera was lying at Kana Mangalore with an entire cargo of 17,000 tiles and 100 Ridge Tiles, when on the 30th of April, 1894, the defendants insured the said cargo under a valued policy for Rs. 1,220. The vessel started on its voyage to Bombay on or about the 7th May, but it encountered heavy adverse and tempestious winds for about 12 days, and through stress of weather it was driven to Goa and was force to put in at that port for refuge. The vessel remained at anchor at Goa for about 10 days trying to steer out on its intended voyage to Bombay, but owing to continued adverse winds, rough weather, and the burst of the monsoon, and the consequent close of the fairseason it was found impossible for her to sail. The tindal in charge thereupon sent a telegram to the owner of the vessel in Bombay, on the 1st of June, "Kotia Pankhera anchored Toprakady; send your man to unload tiles; cannot proceed Bombay." In consequence of this the plaintiff sent his clerk, and the tiles were unloaded and warehoused at Goa, the vessel taken on the dry, and the tindal and the crew went away to their village and did not return to Goa till after the monsoon. I also find that on or about the 28th of October the Kotia Pankhera was reloaded with the tiles, and that on that day it started on its voyage to Bombay. The next day after leaving Goa the vessel encountered while nearing Danbarsi very rough and boisterous weather, and for the safety of the crew and the vessel the tindal was obliged to jettison a portion of the cargo. On the 4th or 5th of November, 1894, i.e. six months and six days after it left Cana Mangalore the Kotia Pankhera arrived in Bombay with the cargo that was saved, and it was found that 7,885 tiles and 193 ridge tiles were short, and that was the number of the tiles jettisoned. The plaintiff who is the shipper and the owner of the tiles seeks to recover the value of the tiles so jettisoned, viz. Rs. 511-11-4 and Rs. 182-7-9, expenses incurrred in unloading and warehousing and re-shipping the tiles at Goa, and certain expenses in Bombay. The defendent is the underwriter of the policy and he repudiates all liability. The preliminary defence as to want of jurisdiction under Clause (*l*) of Sec. 19 of the Presidency S. C. C. Act was disposed of by me in favour of the Plaintiff, and I was of opinion that this Court had jurisdiction to entertain the suit. Subsequently seven issues were raised for the defence, but the 1st and 4th issues were, if not wholly abandoned, by the learned counsel for the defence, not seriously contested, and I am of opinion that the full cargo of tiles as alleged was shipped at Mangalore, and that the vessel was sea-worthy. I also find that the quantity jettisoned has been correctly calculated at the amount claimed, as Captain Macaulay's survey fully corroborates the evidence of the plaintiff and his clerk. The tindal could not be expected to give the number of the tiles jettisoned between 2 a. m. and 6 a. m. on the 29th or 30th of October while the sea was tempestuous, and the crew had to jettinson as much as they could to lighten the vessel. I have also taken the breakage into consideration, and the margin that was allowed at the port of shipment for breakage. If, however, there was any extra breakage caused by the unshipping, warehousing, and re-shipping of the tiles I should consider that breakage covered under loss or damage by perils of the sea under the policy. There was however no evidence of any extra-breakage. The determination of the 2nd issue depends solely on the evidence of the tindal. He seemed to be a fair witness and the searching cross-examination he was subjected to did not shake his credibility in any way. Moreover, no reason or motive was alleged as to why almost half the cargo was thrown over board, when, if the weather was fair, the vessel could have saely arrived in Bombay within 2 or 3 days. I am of opinion that for the safety of the vessel and the crew it was necessary to jetteson the tiles when the vessel neared Danbarsi. Under the circumstances detailed by the tindal I find that the jetteson was for the common benefit and for the safety of the lives of the crew, and that the tindal acted as a prudent man in the interest of the adventure. The Jettison was justifiable and I decide the 2nd issue in favour of the plaintiff. The 3rd issue is whether the defendant is discharged from liability on the landing of the cargo at Goa, and whether there is a custom to that effect? The custom suggested was a very curious one—that the underwriter was discharged immediately the goods were landed (whether justifiably or not) at an intermediate port. The evidence of the alleged custom was very unsatisfactory. Out of the three witnesses called by the defence, one could not give any instance in point; the other could only speak of an instance not in point of what had occurred in Samvat 1936 (1880); and the third could similarly give an instance of what took place 23 years ago in Samvat 1929. As to the question of law no case has been cited to show that the underwriter is discharged from his liability under a policy like the one in question ["at and from"] from Mangalore to Bombay, where through stress or wheather the vessel is driven to an intermediate port for safety and is forced to land the goods there only temporarily prior to their being finally conveyed to the port of destination. I think it would be difficult to find a case extinguishing the liabity of the underwriter under such circumstances. I therefore decide this 3rd issue in the negative and in favour of the plaintiff. The 5th and 7th issues as to the expenses claimed may be taken together. The expenses claimed are for unloading and warehousing and re-shipping the goods at Goa, and for forwarding a clerk from Bombay to Goa to look after the goods. They amount to Rs. 137-13-9 and are sought to be recovered under "the Sue and labour" clause of the Policy, or as perils of the sea insured against. The leading cases on the subject are Kidston vs. The Empire Insurance Co. L.R. C. P. 535, and 2 C. P. 357 and the G. I. P. R. Co., vs. Saunders, 1. Best and Smith, 41, and 2 "ibid" 266. The reasoning adopted by Justice Willes at first sight goes in favour of allowing the claimed, as the chief object in view is the prevention of loss to insurer, but the case is clearly distinguishable from the present one. The expenses allowed in Kidston's case were for freight paid in re-shipping the cargo from the port of distress to the port of destination, and the insurance was not on the goods, but on the chartered freight, which stood on a different footing from insurance on goods. In appeal Kelly, C. B., held the plaintiff was entitled to claim the expense or the cost of fresh freight paid under the sue and labour clause on the ground that he had thereby preserved the subject matter of the insurance from total loss, to which it would otherwise have been liable upon the policy. The case of G. I. P. Railway vs. Saunders was one one of insurance upon rails shipped from London for Bombay, and the vessel was disabled and obliged to put in at Plymouth and was a total wreck there. The rails were saved and landed and were sent on to Bombay in other vessels, and the freight and expenses were sought to be recovered from the insurer. The goods, however, were insured with a warranty "free of particular average unless the ship should be stranded, sunk or burnt" and they were disallowed, and Erle C. T. (p 273) held "the expenses that can be recovered under the suing and labouring clause are expenses incurred to prevent "impending loss" within the meaning of the policy." In the present case as in that the policy contains a similar claus of warranty, and the expenses were not incurred either to prevent impending loss or to prevent a total loss, and I think these views must be decided in favour of the defence and the claim for expenses disallowed. I also disallow the costs incurred in Bombay. The 6th issue is one of importance. Whether there was any deviation? This issue was raised generally, and while the tindal was cross-examined the only deviation insisted on was whether or not it was necessary to put in at Goa through stress of weather when the Kotea Pankhera first sailed in May on its voyage from Mangalore to Bombay. During the argument, however, Mr. Carnac developed the point into three heads—(1st) the delay caused by the vessel starting from Mangalore after the date of the policy; (2nd) abandoning the direct route from Mangalore to Bombay and going to Goa as an intermediate port; (3rd) staying at Goa from the end of May to the 28th of October following, and not sailing out again for Bombay either in the end of May or at the latest immediately after the Cocanut day, the 26th of August, 1894. Now as regards the first point, while it must be admitted that the tindal, who was throughly illiterate, was much confused as regards the English months and dates or the Hindoo date on which he started from Mangalore. I think on the evidence I must adhere to my finding that the vessel started on its voyage on or about the 7th of May. The delay, therefore, if any, was of 7 or 8 days and could not be said to be unreasonable. It is a pity that when in his crossr examination the tindal said he was detained for 5 or 6 days after loading, he was not asked anything further about the cause of the detention. I cannot conclude that there was any unnecessary or unreasonable delay at starting, and as there has been no delay of 3 months and 20 days as in the case of Palmer vs. Marsh, by 8 Beng., 79 and 317; nor of 13months' delay, as in the case of Mount vs. Larkins "ibid" 109, I think it is safe to hold that mere lapse of time, say a week as in this case, elapsing between the sailing of the vessel and the underwriting of the policy, is not of itself sufficient to discharge the policy. I don't think there was any unreasonable delay, nor has it been shown that by a weeks delay the risk materially varied; for as observed in Mount vs. Larkins, the point is not that the risk had "increased" but whether the risk had "varied" for voyage begun after an unreasonable interval of time. Then as to the 2nd point, I have already held that owing to stress of weather for a continued period of ten or twelve days the vessel was obliged to make for Goa as to a port of distress; and I find that there was no voluntary or inexcusable departure from the course or the voyage, and it was no deviation. The delay under the third point raises a question somewhat embarassing. No point was made of that specifically in the defence or in the issue raised, nor was there any cross-examination of the tindal on the subject, and there was no suggestion about it till the plaintiff's case closed. Mr. Carnac admits that if the vessels was obliged to stay at Goa owing to the monsoons it could fairly stay there till the Cocoanut day, 26th August; but he contends that after that the delay till the 28th October was unreasonable, and the latter must amount to a deviation discharging the policy. I have therefore to consider the question as to the delay after the 26th August. To discharge the policy there must be a clear imputation of waste of time, and deviation, properly so-called, unresonable delay, or other acts that vary the risk must be specially pleaded. (Arnould, 1140, 6th edition.) This omission might have been remedied, if at all, by the defendant giving evidence that after the 26th August and before the 28th October, when the Pankhera sailed again, other vessels or native craft had sailed from Goa to Bombay in 1894. The defence has omitted to do either. Mr. Robertson rightly objected to the defence raising a new point at a very late stage as to this delay. When the tindal said that leving the vessel at Goa he and his crew left for their country and did not return till Dewali time, the cross-examination was not carried on further to show that during that weather it was practicable for any native craft to sail out, or that any other native craft sailed from Goa to Bombay till the monsoons were over by the end of October. Nor during the lengthy trial of the suit did the defendant give any evidence of the subject. And in the absence of any such evidence I must presume that the same state of things that admittedly prevented the vessel from sailling to Bombay up to Cocoanut day, the 26th August, continue till the close of the monsoons about Dewali time, the 28th of October. I am therefore of opinion that the defendant precluded himself by raising this question as to the delay subsequent to the 26th of August, after the plaintiff's case closed; or if he was not so precluded then he failed to prove that it was unreasonable delay by giving any evidence of native craft having sailed from Goa to Bombay between the 26th August and the 28th October. On the view that I have taken of this case I have not thought it necessary to dwell on the evidence afforded by the weather chart put in by the defence. The claim is under a valued policy for Rs. 1,200, and 7,885 tiles and 193 ridge tiles having been jettisoned, or almost half the quantity, I think the damage claimed, Rs. 511-11-4, is fair and reasonable. Value for Rs. 511-11-4 and costs, Rs. 68, to plaintiff's counsel. Judgment contingent on the opinion of the High Court. Case to be sent for reference on defendant depositing the amount of judgment with further costs Rs. 50, within 4 days hence.

PRINCE HENRI'S ADVENTURES.

We are able to give some further details of the adventurous journey of Prince Henri of Orleans from Tonkin to Assam, which occupied nearly the whole of last year. The Prince was accompanied, as we know, by M. Roux, a Lieutenant on the Reserve List of the French Navy, and M. Briffaud, a gentleman whose interests are mainly connected with the development of trade with Western China. Leaving Tonkin towards the end of January the three travellers journeyed by steamer and boat up the Red River, reaching Mongoe in Yunan where three is a French Consulate. This place is already open to trade. Here a halt was called and a caravan formed, mules with Chinese drivers being obtained. The route thence was westward to Ssumao which was safely reached. An unexplored stretch of country was crossed, sparsely populated by a race known as Honis. The language of these tribesmen was found to be quite different from that of their neighbours: they were unacquainted with written characters and they were put down as the real aboriginal inhabitants. From Ssumao the Mekong Valley was reached, and was thoroughly explored northwards for about 450 miles, the stream being crossed and recrossed several times. In November last we noticed this part of the journey and the arrival of Prince Henri at Tali-fu at the beginning of June. The announcement of his discoveries was made in a Paris paper and it was added that a new trade route had been found which was already extensively used. At Tali-fu the caravan had to be reorganised and a new interpreter obtained, as the one originally employed had proved a failure and had been sent back, the three travellers having to manage as best they could with their small knowledge of Chinese. A Chinaman was found attached to the French Catholic Mission, who knew Latin, and this language was the medium there after employed in the matter of interpretation. A fresh start was made from Tali-fu about the middle of June, a westerly course being shaped. The Mekong was reached, then a high range separating it from the Salween was crossed and the valley of the latter river reached The Lisous were found to inhabit this part of the country and they had a bad reputation as robbers. Working up northwards the town of Ateutsi was gained, where there is another French missionary station. The physical difficulties in this section of the journey were very great, a path having frequently to be cut along the hill sides and bridges made over the streams. Seventeen mules out of 33 were lost, but there were no casualties among the attendants. Eventually early in September Tsikou was reached in the Upper Mekong Valley, a zigzag course having been followed in order that both valleys might be examined. The people met with were Tibetans, owing direct allegiance to China and not under the orders of the Lhasa lamas. They were friendly and furnished supplies.

It was from Tsikou that Prince Henri and his two companions started on the most dangerous and difficult part of their journey, their object being to reach Sadiya in Assam, far away to the westward. They had a small number of mules and attendants, but were without escort of any kind, as, indeed, they had been from the start. For the fifth time they crossed the range between the Mekong and the Salween, steering now practically due west. One march beyond the Salween it was found that the mules could not be taken on and the transport service of the party was then reduced to 26 Tibetans, of whom 16 were Christian converts. The behaviour of these men, it may be incidentally stated, was admirable throughout, and their power of endurance extraordinary. Ranges of mountains from 12,000 to 13,000 feet had to be crossed and in all 17 ranges were negotiated before the borders of Assam were reached. October and November were spent in exploring the country between the Salween and the Khamti hills, and it was during this period that the sources of the Irrawaddy were found. Our geographers know of two large streams, the Nmai Kha (Eastern) and the Mali Kha (Western) which unite at the "Confluence" of the Irrawaddy some 30 miles above Myitkhina. The question discussed for years past has been as to which of these should be considered entitled to the honour of being the main stream and also whence they came—did they have their rise in Tibet or in the southern slopes of the mountains which lie to the south of that country? The French explorers state that the eastern branch, known as the Tourong, is the true Irrawaddy, and that its source is about 30 miles north of the 28° of latitude in longitude 99°. Eleven streams in all were crossed, but of these only three were of any size, and the Tourong was the largest of all with its source furthest to the north. The minor streams to the west have a shorter course and many of them are mere torrents. The Tourong evidently becomes the Nmai Kha of our maps as it flows southward receiving several tributaries on its way. The Mali Kha is made up, as our surveyors have anticipated, of small streams which drain the Khamti country. There is then a big watershed between Tibet and the extreme northern districts of Upper Burma, and the Irrawaddy has its source well outside the Land of the Lamas. Having practically settled this point Prince Henri and his companions journeyed still westwards and reached Khamti at the end of November. It might have been thought that their troubles would then have been at an end, as they were not attacked by the tribesmen; but the hardest strain of all came in the onward marches, for supplies were almost impossible to obtain and at times the party were in danger of actual starvation. They pushed on however, and on Christmas evening reached Sadiya in safety. Only one coolie had been left behind, lost in the snow, but all had felt the effects of the hardships endured. From first to last about 2,100 miles had been covered, and of these 1,600 were across absolutely new country. It was a great feat, this journey from the valley of the Red River to the Brahmaputra, and must rank as the highest achievement in exploration during the year 1895—"Pioneer."

Following a custom of the House of Savoy, all the members of the Royal Family of Italy have, a Rome Correspondent writes, met in the Eternal City to pass Christmas together. The King and Queen purchased many exquisite presents for their relatives and the personages of the Royal Household. At Christmas time few men are so busy as the members of the Sacred College. In fact, a Rome Correspondent says, they still follow a very ancient custom of sending the compliments of the season, in their own handwriting, to the Pope, to all their colleagues, and to the sovereigns of the Christian world, including the King and Queen of Saxony, that family having been Roman Catholic since reigning in Poland. The only sovereigns excluded from this mark of defence are those of Italy and the King of Roumania, the Queen being a Protestant, and the majority of the kingdom belonging to the Greek Church.

An American cycle tyre, which has been recently invented, has three compartments, which, while not unpuncturable, are said to greatly reduce the liability of injury, because if the rubber in one of the compartments is punctured, the other two are still sufficient to carry the rider and keep the tyre in cylindrical form. The partitions are arranged spirally. The tyre is inflated through three separate tubes, each chamber requiring separate pumping.

RAILWAY PROJECTS IN BENGAL.

The following projects are proposed or supported by the Bengal Government:—

(i) SULTANPUR VIA BOGRA TO NYA SIRAJGANJ, AND THENCE TO KALIGANJ, 60 MILES. (ii) HILLI TO KALIGANJ ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER, 47 MILES.

These two alternative routes have been under surveyed, and proposals in conection therewith are before the Govenment of India. Applications for a concession have been received from Messrs. Sanderson and Company, on behalf of the Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited, and from Nawab Syed Adoos Sobhan of Bogra and J. N. Dutt. The Sultanpur-Bogra line has been recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor in preference to the other alternative—vide Bengal Government letter 22R., dated 12th January 1895, addressed to the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway System; also No. 134 R, dated 26th February 1895, to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

A complete project for constructing the line from Sultanpur via Bogra has been prepared by the Eastern Bengal State Railway authorities and submitted to the Director-General of Railways under Manager's No 587D. G.R., dated 9th October 1895; together with an approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 28,66,324 and a report on the financial prospects of the railway. The line if made will the Manager says, be remunerative.

In the latter part of 1894 orders were received by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to make a detailed survey of the alternative route to Kaliganj from Hilli, but Panchbibi, the next down station being 6½ miles nearer Calcutta, it was thought advisable to run the survey from that station. A complete project, together with an approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 18,73,787, is under submission.

NILPHAMARI TO JAIGANJ, 8·5 MILES.

An application from Babu Parvati Sankar Roy for the construction on branch line terms of this short feeder line was submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, who have granted a concession to the applicant. This has been communicated to him through the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division—vide Bengal Government No. 94 T. R., dated 8th October 1895.

NORTHERN BENGAL-ASSAM CONNECTION RAILWAY, 35 MILES.

A reconnaissance survey of a line to connect with Assam the Northern Bengal Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway was ordered by the Government of India, and has been carried out under the supervision of the Manager of the line. The Lieutenant-Governor's views in regard to the most favourable railway routes into Assam were communicated to the Manager in Bengal Government letter No. 794R., dated 3rd December 1894.

The three alternative routes surveyed were—

I. Mogul Hat via Dhubri and Goalpara, to Gauhati.

II. Rohumari to Gauhati via south bank of the Brahmaputra.

III. Gauhati to Haldibari via north bank of the Brahmaputra.

A report, together with a rough estimate for constructing each of the above lines, is under submission to the Director-General of Railways.

EXTENSION OF THE DACCA-MYMENSINGH RAILWAY FROM MYMENSINGH VIA JAMALPUR TO THE BRAHMAPUTRA, 63·5 MILES.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 8,000 of the cost of a detailed survey, and the preparation of a project for the extension of the railway in question was sanctioned by the Government of India, Public Works Department—vide endorsement No. 69 R. C., dated 22nd January 1895, and the survey of the extension has been carried out. A complete project for constructing the line at an estimated cost of Rs. 23,23,028, together with report, has been submitted by the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to the Director-General of Railways, under his No. 624 D. G. R., dated 4th November, 1895.

RANAGHAT TO KRISHNAGAR VIA SANTIPUR, 2·05 MILES: TRAMWAY. SPECIAL GAUGE (2'6").

Messrs. Martin and Company, successors to Walsh, Lovett and Company, are desirous of constructing this line of tramway, and have entered into an agreement with the District Board of Nadia for the purpose. The necessary details have been arranged between them as promoters and the District Board, and the draft order to authorize the construction of the line has been forwarded to the Government of India for approval, vide Bengal Government letter No. 852R., dated 21st November 1895. A short extension of about a mile from Ranaghat to the Matabhanga river will have to be constructed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

From 1 to 10 are Standard Gauge.

From 11 to 19 Metre Gauge.

PAKOUR, ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY, TO DHULIAN, EIGHT MILES.

The inhabitants of Dhulian petitioned for the construction of this light branch railway, and were informed as suggested by the Government of India in Bengal Government letter No. 1606R., dated 17th July 1890, that this branch appears to be one that will serve purely local interest and that if the local capitalists are prepared to raise the necessary funds required for its construction the Government of India would endeavour to arrange for its construction and working when completed by the agency of the East Indian Railway Company on suitable terms.

MAGRA TO BHAGWANGOLA, 102 MILES.

This project was proposed by Sir Bradford Leslie, but the Lieutenant-Governer objected to another Company coming into the district—vide Bengal Government lettter No. 726R., dated 28th April 1892—as there was a reasonable prospect of the line being taken in hand by the East Indian Railway; the only terms under which his Honor could recommend the line to be made are those known as Debi-Kalka terms, the branch being worked by the parent line on a percentage of gross receipts. The Government of India have sanctioned a location survey and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates for a line to start from Magra or Hughli and run via Culna and Nadia to Cutwa being undertaken by the East Indian Railway Company, and it is understood that the line will shortly be constructed as part of the East Indian Railway undertaking. A notification, No. 311, dated 12th November 1895, has been published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of 13th idem, authorizing the Engineers to enter upon and survey the line.

KATWA TO AHMADPUR, 32 MILES.

A line connecting these two places is likely to follow upon the opening of a railway to Katwa. It has not yet been surveyed.

ASANSOL VIA BANKURA TO MIDNAPUR, 95 MILES.

This line has not yet been surveyed, but as it would run through the undeveloped portion of the Raniganj coal measures and bring the densely populated Orissa districts into direct connection with the Bengal coal districts where the labour difficulty is most seriously felt it would be a very useful railway.

NADIA TO PANDUA, 26 MILES.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Divisions, who submitted the scheme, was informed in Bengal Government letter No. 497R., dated 18th March, 1892, that as the report on the financial aspect of this project did not give a favourable forecast, the Lieutenant Governor was unable to place the project, as suggested by the Municipal Commissioners of Nadia, before the Government of India, but that his Honour would be glad to consider any proposal for floating a private company to undertake this work.

NATOR TO RAMPUR BOALIA, 23·5 MILES.

The line would for the most part run along an existing road and give railway connection between Rampur Boalta and Nator, an important native town. No survey yet has been made.

RAIGAN TO LAHIRIHAT OR TO ATWARI IN THE DINAJPUR DISTRICT, 53 MILES.

This project was recommended to the Government of India, on administrative grounds, in Bengal Government letter No. 1278R., dated 30th December 1892; but as it was intimated that the survey of the proposed railway, if carried out, will be a Provincial charge, the Commissioner was informed, in letter No. 160R., dated 28th February 1893, that the Lieutenant-Governor was unable to provide funds for the necessary survey.

KISHANGANJ VIA TITALIA TO SILIGURI, 55 MILES.

This line has not yet been surveyed, but it would be a valuable continuation of the present Kishanganj branch.

(i) SILIGURI TO THE DALING COAL-FIELDS.
(ii) DAM-DIM TO SILIGURI VIA THE DALING COAL-FIELDS WITH BRANCH TO TESTA SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND EXTENSION OF DUARS RAILWAY FROM MALBAZAR TO NAGRAKATA AND EASTWARDS TO THE TORSA RIVER, 19·5 MILES.

No decision has yet been come to on the rival claims of Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. and the Duars Railway Company for a concession to connect the Daling coal-fields with Siliguri. The Duars Railway Company propose an extension of their line from Dam-Dim to Siliguri via the Daling coal-fields with a branch line from Sivok to the Tista suspension bridge and permission has been accorded to them—vide Bengal Government endorsement No. 813R., dated 12th December 1894—to survey this line as also the route for the proposed eastern extension of the Duars Railway from Malbazar to the Nagrakata district, and a notification No. 367, dated 11th December 1894, was published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 12th of December 1894, authorizing the surveys. Definite proposals based upon these surveys will be framed and submitted to the Government of India, as requested in their No. 430 C. R., dated 13th April 1895.

SPECIAL GAUGE. 2' 6" GAUGE. EXTENSION OF THE KUCH BIHAR STATE RAILWAY INTO THE TOWN OF KUCH BEHAR ITSELF AND ITS FURTHER CONTINUATION TO SANTRABARI NEAR BUXA AT THE FOOT OF THE BHUTAN HILLS, 30 MILES.

The Government of India have approved the proposed extension of the Kuch Bihar Railway into the town of Kuch Bihar, and with regard to the project for its continuation to Santrabari, advocated by this Government in Chief Secretary's letter No. 192P. W. dated 25th January 1895, have intimated that instructions will be given for the necessary survey of the line in the next cold weather—vide letter No. 1039 R. C., dated 30th August, 1895, from the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. The Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, personally visited the country in July 1895, and with the approval of his Highness the Maharaja, recommended a survey to be made of a line from—

I.—Kuch Bihar to Kolta.

II.—Kolta to a point on the Alipur-Santrabari road.

LALMONIR HAT, ON THE MOGAL HAT SECTION OF THE KAUNIA-DHARLA RAILWAY TO THE BENGAL DUARS RAILWAY AT THE DOMONI OR TISTA STATION, 68 MILES.

This line has not yet been surveyed, but the country through which it passes is very fertile, and the project promises well if the Tista is bridged at Kaunia. In this case all the lines on the left side of the Tista will have to be converted into the metre gauge.

STEAM TRAMWAY IN THE MIDNAPUR DISTRICT FROM KOLA TO CHANDRAKONA, 38 MILES.

Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co., who are desirous of applying for sanction to the construction of this tramway, have been asked in Bengal Government letter No. 635R., dated 21st August 1895, to submit their application in the prescribed form.

SILIGURI TO NAXALBARI: 2'0" GAUGE, 14·5 MILES

Messrs. Baker and Harrison, of Darjiling, are the applicants for this line, and they have been asked—vide letter No. 102 T.R., dated 22nd October 1895, to Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle—to submit their application in the prescribed form.

From 1 to 4 are Standard Gauge; and from 5 to 9 Metre Gauge.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

Final Memorandum on the Sesamum Crop for the Season, 1895-96. (Estimates up to 20th December.) The statement shows the area under sesamum and its estimated outturn in all parts of the Presidency including Native States. The increase in area over that reported in the second forecast is due to subsequent late sowings. The decrease in Broach and Dharwar is due to the removal of withered crop from the ground and that in Thar and Parker and the Upper Sind Frontier to correction. The total area is 922,000 acres or 2½ per cent. below last year, but about 16 per cent. above average, Sind being mainly responsible for the decrease. The area is almost equally divided between British dsstricts and Native States. The estimated outturn is 12 per cent. below last year, but 2 1-3 per cent. above average.

Gujarat.—Area 56,900 acres. The figures show a slight improvement of about 2 1-3 per cent. over last year's area, but are still 14 per cent. below average. The average itself has been considerably reduced by short areas, recorded in the previous three years. All these years were marked with very wet September rain, which did not allow full sowing of rabi sesamum. This year late rain was light and favoured more extensive cultivation than last year, but in places it was deficient with the result of curtailment of area. Want of moisture was further felt so far so that in places in Broach the withered crop was ploughed up. Disease has been reported from Broach. The yield is estimated to be about 4 per cent. below last year and about 19 per cent below average.

Gujarat States.—Area 423,000 acres, about 3 and 20 per cent above last year and average. The increase is mainly in the Halar and Sorath prants of Kathiawar and in "other States," where rain for sowing was favourable. Late rain, however, was scanty and the crop suffered from want of moisture. The outturn is estimated nearly up to average, but 23 per cent. below last year.

Deccan.—Area 202,000 acres, about 6 per cent. above last year and 31 per cent. above average. The increase which is confined to Khandesh and Sholapur, is due to seasonable sowing rain. In Khandesh it was further enhanced by the substitution of sesamum for cotton and by a considerable area of waste land being sown with sesamum. In Nasik the area would have at least reached last year's figure, but for a large decrease in Malegaon caused by dificient sowing rain. In Khandesh and Nasik there was a long spell of fair whether as elsewhere in Deccan, and the want of moisture made the crop not worth keeping in places, but when compared with previous year, the season is better and the outturn is estimated at more than double last year. In Ahmadnagar and south Deccan want of moisture was generally felt, besides the crop was diseased in places in Ahmadnagar and Sholapur. The expected outturn, except in Sholapur, is below both last year and average.

Deccan States.—Area 3,000 acres, or about 8 per cent below last year and 12½ per cent above average. Owing to deficiency of rain, the crop did not fare better than in the neighbouring British districts.

Karnatak.—Area 52,000 acres or about 2⅓ per cent above last year and about 31 per cent. above average. In Belgaum and Bijapur rain for sowing was seasonable, and favoured extended cultivation, but it was followed by a prolonged spell of fair weather, which affected the crop injuriously, especially in Bijapur. In Dharwar both sowing and subsequent rain was deficient, and in places the withered crop had to be ploughed up. The outturn is estimated 9 per cent. below last year but 14 per cent. above average.

Karnatak States.—Area 14,900 acres, that is considerably above last year and average; but owing to deficiency of subsequent rain, the outturn is estimated about 5 per cent above last year but 2½ per cent. below average.

Konkan.—Area 21,200 acres; 6 and 10 per cent. below last year and average respectively. The crop suffered from want of moisture in places. The outturn is estimated 14 and 17 per cent. below last year and average respectively.

Konkan States.—With 8,000 acres show some increase over last year and average. The estimated outturn is also 25 per cent. above last year and 6 per cent. above average.

Sind.—Area 136,000 acres; slightly above average but 26 per cent. below last year. Scanty rain and low inundation curtailed the area, and young crop suffered for want of moisture. Adverse wind further affected the crop in Hyderabad. The outturn is estimated 29 per cent. below last year and 2½ per cent. below average.

Khairpur.—Has 3,700 acres with a fair crop.

MADRAS INDIGO CROP.

Forecast of Outturn. The total area under indigo in the Government villages up to end of November last amounted to 409,400 acres, which is 25·4 per cent. more than the normal, but 9·4 per cent. less than the area sown up to the corresponding date in 1894. The increase as compared with the normal occured in all the districts, except Cuddapah and Anantapur, where there was a slight decrease. But compared with 1894 there was a falling of in all districts, except Kistna and North Arcot, which showed a fair increase. In Kistna the area of sowings up to date has almost reached the last previous maximum, which fact is attributed to the season being favourable. In North Arcot the increase is attributed to want of sufficient rainfall for wet cultivation having induced the ryots to sow indigo on a larger extent. The decrease elsewhere is reported to be due to insufficiency and lateness of the rains of the south-west monsoon. The crop appears to have generally yielded a fair outturn, except in Anantapur and North Arcot, where the yield is reported to be only middling. The standing crop is also stated to be generally good. Including further areas which may be brought to account under this crop, the probable total area in Government villages for the current year may be estimated at 475,000 acres and the total yield at about 15 per cent. less than a normal outturn, taking that to be represented at a 16-anna crop.

MADRAS PADDY CROP.

First forecast of Outturn.—The returns for the Trichinopoly district, where the village accountants were engaged on settlement work and could not therefore make field inspection, as stated in the second sowings report, dated 15th October last, are still incomplete, and show an apparent decrease of 60,000 acres below last years figures. Taking the area under paddy up to end of November in this district at the same figure as last year (which will be approximately correct), the area sown with paddy in the Government villages of the Presidency up to the end of November last amounts to nearly 5¼ millions of acres, which is 10·5 per cent. more than the normal, and 4·4 per cent. more than the area reported for the corresponding period during 1894. Compared with the normal area, the increase is common to all districts except Anantapur, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly. As compared with 1894 there is a slight falling off in Kistna and Kurnool and a material increase in Cuddapah where the sowings of 1894 were very early. In Anantapur, Cuddapah and Tinnevelly the rainfall was not timely and sufficient. The average outturn for the Presidency is estimated at nearly 12 annas. In parts of Godavari and Kistna the crop was, as in last year, damaged by excessive rain and floods. The condition of the crop elsewhere is reported to be generally good, but it needs rain in parts of Nellore and Tinnevelly.

"Scales are now made of such a nice adjustment," says *The Railway Review*, "that they will weigh anything, to the smallest hair plucked from the eyebrow. They are triumphs of mechanism, and are enclosed in glass cases, as the slightest breath of air would impair their records. The glass cases have a sliding door, and as soon as the weight is placed in the balances the door slides down. Two pieces of paper of equal weight can be placed in the scales, and an autograph written in pencil on either piece will cause the other side to ascend, and the needle which indicates the division of weight even to the ten-millionth part of a pound and less will move from its perpendicular. A signature containing nine letters has been weighed, and proved to be two milligrams, or the fifteen thousand five hundredth part of an ounce, troy."

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whiten the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto. of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR MCKEEN CATTELL, of Columbia College, U. S. an experimental psychologist, has made some interesting observations on accuracy of recollection. His object was to find the amount of reliance, which as a rule can be placed on the testimony of eye-witnesses, a point of much practical importance in ordinary life, and especially in estimating legal evidence. His method was to ask certain questions, and allow the students of his junior class to reply within half a minute, each signifying the degree of confidence with which he answered by four letters meaning "certain," "pretty certain," "doubtful," and "guessing."

To the first question, "What was the weather a week ago to-day?" the replies showed that the average man knows as little of the weather a week ago as he does a week hence, for 16 answered "clear," 12 said "rain," 7 "snow," 9 "stormy," 6 "cloudy," and 6 "partly clear, partly stormy." Nevertheless, this is a question which might be asked in a court of justice. An unscrupulous examiner can discredit a witness in the eyes of a jury by skilfully selected questions, and it would be well if the jury could form some idea as to how far even truthful witnesses are likely to answer some sorts of question correctly. As a matter of fact, none of the answers were right, for it snowed in the morning and cleared in the afternoon of that day. To all the questions put by the professor, a great diversity of answers were returned, but on the whole it was found that the students showed a decided tendency to under-estimate weight and over estimate distance. Their recollection of the form of buildings and of what had been said in a former lecture was seriously at fault. The Professor thinks that psychology ought to be applied in educating the young, with a view of testing their mental capacities, so that their education may be conducted on the right lines—an idea by no means new, and set forth by Lord Beaconsfield in the psychological romance, "Contarini Fleming," a work which has not met with the popularity of other novels by the same author, and seems to have been unappreciated by Mr. Frederick Harrison in his recent estimate of Beaconsfield as a writer, but which nevertheless is one of the most profoundly philosophical as well as delicately artistic, and intelectually interesting of all his finer works.

Touching the question of the value to be attached to the skull as a proof of race, Professor Busch, of Berlin, has come to the conclusion that "the cranial differences of races do not lie in particular measures, nor in the relations of the cranial indices to each other, but in the coincidence of certain pecularities of the head and face, which can scarcely be expressed numerically, but can be shown by accurate pictorial presentations of the different aspects of the skull." It is becoming clear that the whole "turn" of the head and face is a better test of race than the skull, and photographs or oil paintings will yet be found better data for distinguishing races than the skeleton, which is merely the bony scaffolding or support of the building, so to speak, or than languages and historical documents.

M. Jules Marcou, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and old school-fellow and "chum" of Pasteur, has given some interesting souvenirs of the great chemist, for he was trained as a chemist. Pasteur's family originally came from Salins, in the Jura, and were hereditary tanners. His father and mother were born in the Jura and the former gained the Cross of the Legion of Honour for bravery as a soldier in Spain during the Peninsula Campaign. Knowing the value of education, he gave his son Louis the best his means as a journeyman tanner could afford. At the College Royal of Besancon Louis showed an aptitude for art, not chemistry, and decorated his room with a fresco representing a scene from Childe Harold. His schoolmates nicknamed him the "artist," and expected him to become a famous painter. At the Sorbonne, Paris, he began to show his capacity for science, under Dumas and Balard, the famous chemists; and became a great admirer of the manipulative skill of Barruel an old demonstrator who assisted the lectures. Barruel's experiments fairly enraptured him, and contributed to engage him in the career of science. He became assistant to Professor Balard in 1846.

He was often in the laboratory at six a.m., and at midnight was still studying in his room. Marcou and himself were room-mates at this time and lived the life of hermits, devoted to science and friendship. They never went to cafes, theatres, or into society. Their only recreation was a walk in the Luxembourg Gardens or a chat with friends on science and travel. It was this period, according to M. Marcou, that laid the foundation of Pasteur's future greatness. He owed much to the private teaching of old Barruel, and though near-sighted, he was a skilful pupil, extremely patient, never tired when at work, and, in spite of his thoughtfulness, never absent-minded. Soon afterwards he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in the Lyceum of Dijon, and began his public career, which, through the journals, is now pretty well known.

The Calendar of the Imperial University of Japan shows that it ranks as one of the greatest Universities in the world. It contains a University Hall, Collegeges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science, and Agriculture, with laboratories, hospitals, museums, astronomical and seismological observatories, a marine biological station, and a botanic garden. It is, in fact, complete in itself, and has nearly 1,500 students. There are fourteen professors, many of whom are engaged in original research, and publish their results in the official Journal.

Gericke, the great German forester, writes that the greatest ages to which trees in Germany are positively known to have lived are from 500 to 570 years. For instance the pine in Bohemia and the pine in Norway and Sweden have lived to the latter age. Next comes the silver fir, which in the Bohemian forests has stood and thrived for upward of 400 years. In Bavaria the larch has reached the age of 275 years. Of foliage trees, the oak appears to have survived the longest. The best example is the evergreen oak at Aschoffenburg, which reached the age of 410 years. Other oaks in Germany have lived to be from 315 to 320 years old. At Aschoffenburg the red beech has lived to the age of 345 years, and at other points to the age of 225 years. Of other trees, the highest known are ash 170 years, birch 160 to 200 years, aspen 220 years, mountain maple 225 years, elm 130 years, and red alder 145 years.

By slow degrees we are getting to know the contour of the sea bottom almost as well as we do that of the surface of the land, but it cannot be said that we have found the deepest water on the earth. Depths of 15,000 to 27,366 feet have been reached in the North Atlantic from time to time, and one of 27,930 feet was discovered in the North Pacific off the eastern coast of Japan, where there is a remarkable gulf or depression. All these measurements have, however, been outstripped by one recently taken south of the Friendly Isles in the South Pacific by H. M. S. *Penguin*. A depth of 29,400 feet had been marked when the sounding wire gave out before the lead had reached the bottom. A fresh sounding will therefore have to be made before we can tell the full depth of water at this spot.

We have been taught to believe that the beautiful iridescence of pearls and mother-of-pearl is caused by striations or fine grooves on the surface of the nacre, just as the iris of a dove's neck is due to the striations of the plumage; but according to Mr. C. E. Benham, although a little of the colour is produced in this way, most of it is caused by interference of the rays of light by reflection from the outer and inner surfaces of the thin layers of nacre forming the substance of the pearl. The colours of a pearl have therefore a similar origin to those of a soap bubble, or the iridescence of ancient glass which has been scaled by time.

Potassiumorthodinitrocresolate is the name of a new antiseptic discovered in Germany, but as it is intended to be used generally it is also called antinounin. One part of the substance in from 1,500 to 2,000 parts of soapsuds is destructive to all the common parasites injurious to plants. Yeast used in brewing remains fresh for a long time when treated with it; it destroys all bacteria, and yeast can endure a solution as strong as 5 per cent. of the substance. It is odourless and very cheap.

It is usual in text-books to give the rate of increase of temperature in passing from the surface towards the centre of the earth as one degree Fahrenheit for fifty or sixty feet of descent. From the deep borings made at the Calumet and Hecla Mine, in America, however, it appears that one degree Fahrenheit for every 224 feet is nearer the mark. The vertical depth already reached is 4,712 feet, but the boring will continue until 4,900 feet is attained.

Professor Dall, of Washington, who discovered what we have already described in this column as the "blue" or "ice" bear of Mount St. Elias in Alaska has also found the flesh of a mammoth preserved in ice in Alaska. This is the first time that such a discovery has been made in America, though it is nothing new in Siberia.

The "Health Committee" of the Glasgow Town Council have decided to establish and equip a complete bacteriological department in the sanitary buildings now undergoing erection. The laboratory will be in charge of an expert in bacteriology.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr H Bremen and 70 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,865 tons, Captain J Bullock, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and duty paid salt and Miss Tearmann as cabin passenger.

THE s s Roma, 1,722, tons, Captain W Storms, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (14th December), with a cargo of 3,380 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (30th December) via Cochin, with a general cargo and Mr Charles Cooper as cabin and five deck passengers.

THE s s Kt Bachelor, 4,091 tons, Captain J Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (19th December), with a cargo of coals and the following passengers:—Col and Mrs Abbott, Captain and Mrs Davie, Capt and Mrs Holway, and three daughters, Mr Bristed, Mr Jordan, and Mr Barnard. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Murray	1373	Elliot	Mamajos	15-1	F Muir & Co
D	Clan Macrae	1694	Hill	Venice	16-1	F Muir & Co
H	& J Gloamin					W & A Graham
K	Chanda	1325	Thanes	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
L	Nyanza	1200	Abbass	Zanzibar		D Jairam
M	Scottish Hero	1476	Singer	Not Fixed		K Nixon & Co
N	Scintilla	2030	Jacob	Zanzibar	16-1	M Mackenzie
O	Charter House	1927		Tallack Not Fixed		Bombay & Co
P	Myrtledene	1918	Horsall	Venice	22-1	J Mackintosh

HARBOUR WALL.

Brahmani	621	Budroo	Bhownuger	14-1	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	14-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
4	Courland		Adams	Natal		D Abdoola
8	Maria Teresa	1922	Gherzman	China	21-1	A Lloyds
9	Strathord	2569	Greggans	Not Fixed		Graham
10	Ras Rowa	1830	Deason	Kurrachee		Graham & Co
12	Eden Hall	1861	McGregor	Not Fixed		E Bates
14	Easby Abbay	1901	Cooper	Dunkirk	24-1	Graham & Co
15	Alpheo	868	Etinne	P Gulf	16-1	M Maritimes

* Porbable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·90 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Kt. Bachelor (s)	Thomas	Cardiff, Dec 19
	Bezwada (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, Dec 30
	Roma (s)	Stern	Cardiff, Dec 14
	R. I. M. S. Minto	Baugh	Calcutta, Jan 5

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi
" Nairung, Bullock, for Calcutta, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Gloamin, for Hull, Antwerp, Liverpool, &c
" Chyebassa, for Calcutta, &c

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
31	Pachumba s	Rickford	Bombay
	Sutherland s	Proud	Rangoon
	Ras Rowa s	Deason	London
Jan.			
2	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay
3	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
	Premier s	H Mann	Bombay
6	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay
	Kapurthala s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Madura s	Stefling	Bombay
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
2	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Bahaduri s	Fairweather	Bombay
3	Premier s	H Mann	Bombay
	Leander s	Robson	Liverpool
4	Kola s	Livingstone	Bombay
6	Kapurtha's s	Skinner	Bombay
	Madura s	Stefling	Aden
7	Pemba s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	Satrunji s	F Ahmed	Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S Sutherland, Proud, The Bombay Co, Ld, (not known)
" Ras Rowa, Deason, D Graham & Co, for Bombay

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—6 cases confectionery, S Nazerally; 120 cases whisky, D Cowasjee

Clan Gordon s—25 cases whisky, Halliday and Co

FROM LONDON.

Chusan s—69 cases provision, and 11 cases soap, D Cowasjee; 5 cases tobacco, Hormasjee Adurjee; 25 bottles quicksilver, Jaitha Dossa; 25 cases confectionery, S Nazerally

Hindustan s—5 cases medicine, G Damodar and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Chusan s—28 cases provisions, D Cowasjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Africa s—31 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co: 315 cases candles Hyranjee

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alphee s—5 cases provisions Treacher and Co

FROM HAMBURG.

Africa s—5 cases glassware, Ebram Peer Mahomed and Co; 20 cases glassware, R E Peer Mahomed

Rheinfels s—1 qr-cask rectified spirit, Phillips and Co

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—15 cases brandy, Phillips and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—400 bales cotton, Halli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 17 bales wool, H S Laljee and Co; 705 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Hurchund; 26 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Edea Hall s—500 cwts mowrasced, 4000 cwts castorseed and 1029 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Easby Abbey, s—100 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 700 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, R Kaderbhoy; 2000 cwts rapseed, Volkart Brothers

FOR HAMBURG.

Charter House s—330 bales Cotton, A Blaschcek and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Strathord s—2000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothes; 2000 cwts castor seed, Nansey Khairaz and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Myrtledene s—880 bales Cotton, Prier de Saone and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Maria Teresa—150 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon

FOR SHANGHAI.

Maria Teresa s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 31ST DEC. TO 9TH JAN. 1896.)

EXPORTS.

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—425 bales cotton, 531 cwts cotton unpressed, and 6673 cwts wheat

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—210 bales cotton, 752 cwts cotton unpressed, 1322 cwts woolunpressed, 3515 cwts wheat and 900 corges skins.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—346 cwts cotton unpressed, 661 cwts rapeseed, &c, 3105 cwts wheat, 178 cwts mutter, and 298 corges skins

Europa s (Hamburg)—2,738 bales cotton, (for transhipment to Bremen), 420 bales cotton, 1353 cwts rapeseed, &c, 150 corges hide and 4,000 cwts bones

Dumra s (Bombay)—1270 bales cotton, (for transhipment to Antwerp), 370 cwts cotton unpressed, 141 cwts rapeseed, 6731 cwts wheat, 50 corges hide (for transhipment to Barcelona

Hindustan s (Bombay)—1386 cwts cotton unpressed

Pachumba s (Bombay)—637 cwts rapseed, &c, 5.28 cwts wheat, and 60 corges skins

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool)—3 bales cotton, 2214 bales wool 87990 cwts wheat, 8880 cwts bones, and 5600 lbs tea

Alecto s (Hull)—79100 cwts wheat, 325 corges hide, 5000 cwts bones, and 100 lbs tea (for transhipment to London)

LaSoyne s (Bombay), 787 cwts cotton unpressed, and 8935 cwts wheat

IMPORTS.

Rheinfels s (Hamburg via Bombay)—2 cwts iron bar, &c, 2 cwts steel

City of Vince s (Liverpool via Bombay)—199 pieces white goods (foreign), and 13 pieces prints (foreign)

Branksome Hall s(Liverpool)—250 pieces white goods (foreign)

Locksley Hall s (Liverpool) 406 pieces prints (foreign)

Kola s (Bombay)—210 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1953 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5 pirces white goods (foreign), 77 pieces prients (foreign)

City of London s (Liverpool via Bombay)—360 pieces grey goods (foreign), 3551 pieces white goods (foreign), 16261 pieces prints (foreign), 19925 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 701 cwts iron bars, &c

Hocheimer s (Hamburg and Antwerp via Bombay)—3120 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 8.52 cwts iron bars, &c 9731 cwts steel

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—1726 pieces grey goods (foreign), 2650 pieces white goods (foreign), 320 pieces prints (foreign), 4800 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 2000 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 220 cwts steel

Dumra s (Bombay)—4212 pieces grey goods (foreign), 15883 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1055 pieces white goods (foreign), 2200 pieces prints (foreign), 340 pieces prints (Indian), 10750 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 10 cwts steel, 60 cwts copper, and 12 cwts yellow metal

Java s (Bombay)—320 pieces grey goods (foreign), 520 pieces grey goods (Indian), 45 pieces white goods (foreign), 100 pieces prints (foreign)

Satrunjee s (Bombay)—1010 pieces grey goods (foreign), 83 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1560 pieces white goods foreign), 855 pieces prints (foreign), 1200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 500 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 40 cwts yellow imeatal.

Pachumba s (Bombay)—5445 pieces grey goods (foreign, 7188 pieces grey goods (Indian), 15900 pieces white goods (foreign), 1312 pieces prints (foreign), 985 pieces prints (Indian), 6300 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian),

Bahaduri s (Bombay)—329 pieces grey goods (foreign), 521 pieces grey good (Indian), 518 pieces white goods (foreign), 444 pieces prints (foreign), 300 lbs grey yarns (Indian)

Dwarka s (Bombay)—4740 pieces grey goods (foreign), 21923 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5020 pieces white goods (foreign), 4660 pieces prints (foreign), 74 pieces prints (Indian), 300 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 13200 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 3900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 25 cwts iron bar &c., 35 cwts copper, and 10 cwts yellow metal

Kola s (Bombay)—5656 pieces grey goods (foreign), 9900 pieces grey goods (Indian), 7201 pieces white goods (Indian), 1855 pieces prints (foreign), 19 pieces prints (Indian), 6,700 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1200 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), 35 cwts copper, and 41 cwts yellow metal.

NOTICES.



KANANGA of Japan
TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.
RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS
(REGISTERED)

DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co PARIS

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME
The Crown Perfumery Co's
WILD APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
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Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

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A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
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IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "That the Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED Dr LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
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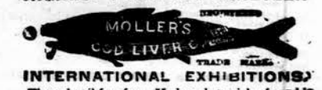
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
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Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received THE distinguished recognition.
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Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
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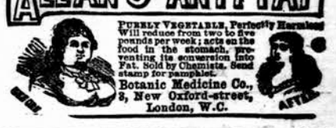
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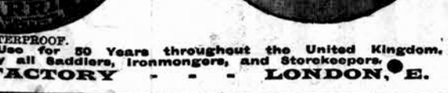
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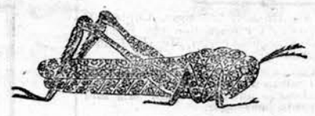
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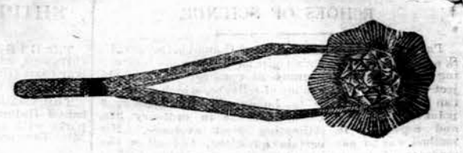
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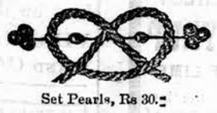
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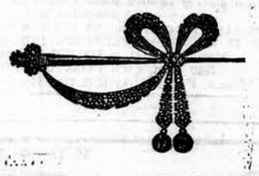
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